CMP-SPRCP-76-11

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
HONG KONG, B.C.C.

MARCH 15-19, 1976

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CMP-SPRCP-76-11

中华人民共和国报纸选译

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

No. 6054-6058
March 15-19, 1976

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

March 15, 1976 No. 6054

****
* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

The Moment Sung Chiang Comes to Liangshan He....

by

Kao Lu (高路)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 28, 1976)

How could Sung Chiang, this loyal vassal and filial scion of the landlord class, go to Liangshan to rebel against the emperor? But after Ch'ao Kai and others rescued him from the execution ground, he really had gone to Liangshan. Chapter 41 of the Water Margin is about this incident.

On the way to Liangshan, Sung Chiang told Ch'ao Kai, "I now accompany you to the mountain, and this time I will wholeheartedly follow you and live or die together with you." Hark, he used the words "live or die together" and "wholeheartedly." This was evidently a pledge made in good faith. But how did things turn out?

The moment Sung Chiang came to Liangshan, he immediately propagated the theory of human nature of Confucius and Mencius, and revised and negated the class struggle of the peasants against the landlords.

After making the raid on the execution ground in Chiangchou, it was Ch'ao Kai's intention to retire at once to Liangshan. Sung Chiang, however, insisted on asking the brave men to do him another "big personal favor" by attacking the city held by the Nothing-To-Do Army to kill Huang Wen-ping, who nearly cost him his head. In this way, he started to use "personal favor" right from the beginning to pull the wool over the eyes of some people, thus leading the insurgent army of Liangshan onto the evil road of personal revenge and subverting the peasants' struggle against the landlords into the struggle of one faction against another within the landlord class.

Through the capture and execution of Huang Wen-ping, Sung Chiang also vociferously propagated the theory of human nature of Confucius and Mencius. He said: "You have the same mother as your brother." Huang Wen-ping, who oppresses and bullies "good and law-abiding people" is called "the Wasp Sting," but his elder brother "cultivates goodness" "benevolence and virtue," and is called "the Yellow Face Buddha." Evidently, this is the use of "good" or "evil" human nature in the abstract to erase the "cannibal" nature of the landlord class; of the illusions for this smiling tiger "Yellow Face Buddha" to benumb the class ideology and revolutionary spirit of the peasants. Since there are "good" and evil landlords, there are also "honest" and corrupt officials. In this way, the reactionary essence of all feudal officials exercising the dictatorship of the landlord class over the peasants was cleverly covered up. Isn't the revisionist and capitulationist line of Sung Chiang in "opposing corrupt officials only but not the emperor" derived precisely in this way?

The use of "personal favor" and "human nature" to negate the class nature of people and obliterate class struggle, or of factional struggle to replace class struggle is a trick employed by people like Sung Chiang to bore through from within and to remove firewood from under the kettle. They always devise means to abolish class struggle in a vain attempt to "extinguish" the revolutionary struggle of the people. However, they never "extinguish" their attack against the people but grasp it tighter and tighter and more and more strongly. This makes us further understand that "politics, whether revolutionary or counter-revolutionary, is the struggle of one class against another."

The moment Sung Chiang came to Liangshan, he immediately promoted disunity, spread rumors and disparaged and told lies about the leadership of Ch'ao Kai.

The moment this person stepped into the Chamber of Assembly for Justice, he hurriedly reversed the original arrangement of seating order. He said, "The old leaders of Liangshan should take the seats of the posts on the left, and the new leaders should be seated as guests on the right. This seating order can be redetermined in future according to the amount of contributions made." Because of the noise he made, only nine remained seated widely spaced as hosts on the left side but there were instantly 27 persons gathering in a long line on the right side. Even those nine persons including Yen Shun who had come to the mountain before him through his introduction were also reassigned "seats for guests." This was how Sung Chiang made use of his old connections and old partners, to gather under him a majority, including the former military officers of the imperial court and reactionary landlords, and he actually looked upon himself as the leader of the majority on the right side. If this was not an intention to split the collective leadership of Liangshan and isolate Ch'ao Kai, what could it be?

Ch'ao Kai was evidently well aware of this tactic of Sung Chiang. Later, when two other new leaders joined up, Ch'ao Kai asked them to sit on the "left side," thus exposing Sung Chiang's conspiracy. Nevertheless, the arrangement of seats according to the old and the new by Sung Chiang had

fooled some people. Actually, Sung Chiang himself had nothing to do with the founding of Liangshan and had performed no military feats in the destruction of the enemy. His idea that "this seating order can be re-determined in future according to the amount of contributions made" was for negating in toto the revolutionary achievements of Ch'ao Kai and others and the fruit of victory of Liangshan so that he could have a proper excuse for claiming credit, usurping power and inducing other people to "work" and to die for him. In the battle against the Nothing-To-Do Army, he took over command himself precisely for the sake of gaining personal capital, establishing prestige, and conspiring to undermine the leadership of Ch'ao Kai. Later, in such campaigns as the three attacks on Chu Village, he did nothing more than to repeat this same old trick.

Naturally, Sung Chiang realized that this alone was not enough. Therefore, no sooner the leaders took their seats, he quoted at great length "the rumors fabricated by the magistrate Ts'ai Chiu" who used a "children's ballad in the eastern capital" which read, "The one to exhaust the nation will have both the mien and mu radicals. War and bloodshed will follow the water radical and the character kung; this will last for thirty-six years and chaos will spread throughout Shantung," to publicize "the indication of Sung Chiang's rebellion in Shantung." He created public opinion in a big way for the purpose of degrading Ch'ao Kai and negating his role as the founder and revolutionary leader of Liangshan, and also for the sake of describing himself as a person corresponding to the will of Heaven and in harmony with the wishes of the people. It seemed that without him, the whole of Liangshan would crumble and the body of water would dry up. The deceitful tricks of "receiving the divine books" and "receiving the divine instructions" Sung Chiang subsequently played were the extension of this bag of tricks.

Lu Hsün once said, "This thing rumor is really the thing which the rumor-mongers themselves hope to realize. We can make use of it to study the thinking and behavior of some people." People like Sung Chiang had neither truth nor the masses on their side. In order to translate their "hope" of capitulation and restoration into "reality," they could only practice intrigue, spread rumors and promote disunity. Otherwise, they could not survive a single day.

The moment Sung Chiang came to Liangshan, he immediately suppressed the rebels and directed the spearhead at Ch'ao Kai and his revolutionary line.

In vivid contrast to Sung Chiang, the moment Li K'uei stepped into the Chamber of Assembly for Justice, he bravely cried, "Let's make revolution, what are we afraid of!" "Carry the war to the eastern capital and seize the throne from that bird." Barely had he spoken when Tai Tsung, the most beloved brother of Sung Chiang, shouted at him, "If you do not hold your tongue we shall order to have you beheaded first as a warning to others." Here Tai Tsung was playing the part of a trouble-shooter. However, people with sharp eyes could easily see that Sung Chiang was the back-stage boss of Tai Tsung. Though the target of attack appeared to be Li K'uei, the spearhead was pointed at Ch'ao Kai. This was because Li K'uei's call for "carrying the war to the eastern capital and seizing the throne from that bird" was similar to the call, "We want to be rivals of the great Sung emperor" of Ch'ao

Kai and others, and was "against not only corrupt officials but also the emperor." This struggle between Li K'uei and Tai Tsung was not an isolated case, but a reflection of the life-and-death struggle between the revolutionary line represented by Ch'ao Kai and the capitulationist line represented by Sung Chiang.

The moment Sung Chiang came to Liangshan, he immediately tried to find out the whereabouts of Wang An, and when he discovered that this captured militia commissioner had died of illness, he "sighed again and again." This was also an attack against Ch'ao Kai. The capture of Wang An alive was considered by Ch'ao Kai one of the "two happy events" after he came to Liangshan. But Sung Chiang "sighed over" this "happy event." Was not his deep feeling for reactionaries and ruthlessness toward revolutionaries a complete exposure of the despicable soul of this capitulationist?

"The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as teaching material by negative example to help all people recognize capitulationists." The moment Sung Chiang came to Liangshan, he used every means to "bore through" Ch'ao Kai's revolutionary line and undermine his revolutionary leadership. Linked with his past preaching of capitulation to Wu Sung, his subsequent changing of the name of the Chamber of Assembly for Justice into the Hall of Loyalty and Justice, his sinister intrigue in excluding Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people, and his acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment and going off to fight Fang La, people will not find it difficult to understand what is an unrepentant capitulationist. Actually, the sworn pledges of this person could never be trusted. His motive was to "use the stronghold on the misty water of Shantung" "to buy springtime in the Phoenix City." All revolutionaries must be good at recognizing the evil tricks of such people as Sung Chiang, who wormed their way into Liangshan to usurp power and pervert the line, so that their conspiracy "to subdue one's self and return to propriety" would go completely bankrupt.

The unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party nonsensically say that the criticism of Water Margin is "an excuse for creating an issue." The Water Margin was actually "written" for extolling capitulationists. Why can't we make use of it to write critical articles, and by means of dissecting the ancient capitulationist, raise our ability to recognize modern capitulationists? Moreover, why are you also so frightened of such criticism? So long as capitalist roaders are still on the move, there will be capitulationists, and the people must resolutely expose and thoroughly criticize them. Let's see how you will write your next "articles."

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORM

The Revolution in Education Gives Impetus to the Reform of Teaching Lessons with Chinese Characters

by

the 1974 class of the specialty in Chinese Language, Department of Chinese, Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 2, 1976)

Since the great proletarian cultural revoltuion, the working people have occupied the educational battlefront under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education and fundamentally transformed the phenomenon of th domination of the school by bourgeois intellectuals. Such socialist new things as the selection of students from among the workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience, the sending of worker-peasant-soldier students to universities, the management of universities, the use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to transform the universities, and perseverance in multiple forms of open-door education, have increasingly revealed their strong vitality. The situation is excellent. Based on the demand for turning the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and following closely the militant tempo of the advance of the revolution in education, our specialty in Chinese language has also obtained delightful results in transforming the specialty and courses of learning.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, dominated by the revisionist line in education, our specialty in Chinese language was divorced from proletarian politics, class struggle, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, and the reality of the application of spoken language and written language. It vigorously promoted "intellectual culture above all else," and "vocation in command," and brought up students who knew nothing about class struggle and the struggle for production and who only knew to move in circles around characters, phrases and sentences. The courses were full of idealist and metaphysical things, and this was especially true in the case of courses involving the past. For example, the history of Chinese language did not discuss the relationship of social, political and economic developments with the development of the spoken language, much less mention the important role played by the working people in the development of the spoken and written language. It discussed linguistics, and showed blind faith in the "six classes into which Chinese characters are divided" but not the general and specific policies, the tasks of the Party in the reform of the written language, thus leading the students into the field of pure "acadamic" "research."

In the practice of the revolution in education in recent years, we adhered to the orientation of open-door schooling and used Marxism to transform the specialty and courses of learning. In July 1975, our class in the part-farming part-study base accepted the task of analyzing Chinese characters assigned by the quarters concerned. The teachers and students of the whole class studied over and over again Chairman Mao's series of important instructions

on the question of theory, actively threw themselves into the battle, and fulfilled the task in just slightly more than one month. Meanwhile, we also organized the teaching of courses in Chinese characters and the reform of Chinese characters, and used the Marxist viewpoint to criticize the old teaching material and compile new draft lectures.

In the course of organizing teaching and revising lectures, we strove to break away from the conventions of old linguistics. We first studied Chairman Mao's instructions on the reform of the written language, and correctly understood that the aim in acquiring knowledge of Chinese characters was for promoting the reform of Chinese characters so that they could better serve socialist revolution and construction. At the same time, we also studied the expositions of the revolutionary teachers on spoken and written language to guide our understanding of the past and present conditions of the Chinese characters. Regarding the evolution of the forms of Chinese characters, we did not teach pure knowledge, but used the dialectical viewpoint to analyze and criticize the theory of the "six classes into which Chinese characters are divided." Throughout the whole course of teaching, we adopted the method of integrating private study, discussion and teaching, with main emphasis on private study, and gave full play to the role of the students so that both the teachers and the students could take the lecture stand together.

In order to understand clearly the necessity and urgency of reforming the Chinese language, it is necessary to understand correctly the history and characteristics of Chinese characters. Chinese characters had a positive role to play in promoting the development of ancient culture in China and in upholding the unification of the country and national solidarity. For a relatively long time hereafter we must still make use of them on the basis of reforming them and enable them to continue to play their part in socialist revolution and construction. In order to make use of them, we must reform them; the purpose of reforming them is to make better use of them.

All things are constantly changing and developing, and moreover, there is a law governing such change and development. This is also so with the Chinese characters. From the oracle bone script through the major seal script, the minor seal script and the clerical script to the standard script and the running script, the Chinese characters have kept on evolving. The two prominent characteristics are the gradual unification and simplification of form and the gradual increase of phonetic components. This enables us to deepen our understanding of Chairman Mao's instruction that "the written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world," raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's instruction and strengthen our confidence in accelerating the tempo of reforming the written language. Chairman Mao's instruction has clearly indicated the orientation, and set the task for the work of reforming the written language, and expressed the aspirations of the working people in their demand for reforming the Chinese written language.

We have analyzed the present state of Chinese characters. After liberation, we have carried out work to simplify the Chinese characters in accordance with the successive instructions given by Chairman Mao and the CCP

Central Committee, thus providing certain conveniences for the study and application of Chinese characters by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as young people and children. However, in connection with their participation in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and their understanding from the analysis of over 7,000 Chinese characters, the worker-peasant-soldier students are of the opinion that the basic shortcomings which make the Chinese characters "difficult" lie in the fact that they have not been thoroughly reformed, and quite a large number of characters still comprise of many strokes and are complicated in structure.

For the sake of meeting the needs of socialist revolution and construction, the Chinese characters must be thoroughly reformed. The reform of Chinese characters must not only facilitate current application, but also must take the realization of the long-range target of phoneticization into consideration. One of the characteristics in the development of the Chinese characters lies in the gradual increase of the phonetic factor. In work to simplify Chinese characters, attention must be paid to the conditional merging of homonyms to extend the phonetic factor. This is one of the jobs we can do in integrating the immediate task with the long-range target. After due discussions, the teachers and students have been able to make concrete proposals in way of cutting down the number of characters, reducing the number of strokes and simplifying and reorganizing the radicals.

Lessons in linguistics before the great proletarian revolution were full of idealist and metaphysical things. The discussion of the emergence and development of Chinese characters was not linked with politics and the economy in society, and the evolution of form and structure was viewed in isolation. Only the role played by Chinese characters in recording and preserving ancient culture was discussed but not the dissimilar impact of their development on different classes and social systems. What was more, the Marxist viewpoint was not used to analyze the contents of the culture recorded and preserved. Therefore examples were always cited from such Confucian classics as the Confucian Analects. Things of vulgar taste were even disseminated in the classroom.

In the practice of the revolution in education, we insisted on criticizing revisionism and placing Marxism in command of courses in Chinese characters. We studied a series of expositions by Engels on "the emergence of language from labor and together with labor" and "beginning from the smelting of iron ore and the transition to the age of civilization due to the discovery of the written language and its application in documentary records," and linked up the two historical facts of the oracle-bone script and the invention of iron-made utensils in the Shang Dynasty of China with the expositions of Engels for mutual proof to show that Chinese characters were products of the highly developed productive forces in ancient Chinese society. We studied the expositions of the revolutionary teacher that people are the makers of history and used the historical materialist viewpoint to analyze the emergence of Chinese characters, and hence criticize the theory that "Ts'ang Chieh created the characters," so that everybody could understand that the working people are not only the makers of material wealth, but also the makers of spiritual wealth, including the written language.

Chinese characters were created by the working people in ancient China in conformity with the development of productive forces and the needs of social intercourse at that time. Like all other aspects of social culture, their development was bound to be conditioned by politics and the economy in society, and was especially profoundly affected by class struggle. We guided the students to analyze a number of historical facts: Why was it that "the spoken languages were different and the written languages were of different shapes" before the Ch'in Dynasty? Why was the minor seal script used to unify the written languages of the six states after the unification of the country under the Ch'in Dynasty and the use of the more simple form of clerical script were also permitted? However, the reactionary Confucianists at that time practiced "calumny to show resentment" and all reactionary ruling classes of the past wildly attacked the unification of the written language by Ch'in Dynasty for "destroying culture" and lamented, "This is the end of ancient culture."

Everybody linked this with the struggle between the Confucianism and the Legalism in history, and came to understand that during the period of their ascendency, the exploiting classes were able to conform to the trend of historical development, and put forward progressive political proposals and a set of cultural measures corresponding to politics. The unification of the written language by the Ch'in Dynasty was precisely for the sake of upholding the newly established feudal state with centralized power and consolidating the rule of the newly emerging landlord class. Unified state power in turn provided conditions for the unification of the written language. Moreover, the attacks of the reactionary Confucian scholars at that time were for promoting restoration and retrogression in a vain attempt to win back their lost paradise.

At the time the struggle of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo peasant revolution was vigorously underway, large numbers of simplified characters coined among the people enjoyed extremely extensive circulation, and they even appeared in government proclamations and children's primers. Tseng Kuo-fan, the notorious hangman who suppressed the peasant revolution attacked them as an "abominable eye-sore." After analyzing the social role of the written language, everybody is of the opinion that all classes want to grasp the written language as a tool. As the government of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo represented the interests of the broad masses of toiling peasants, it urgently required the people to lay hold of this weapon and use it to carry out political, economic and cultural struggles against the feudal landlord class and the forces of imperialist aggression. The working people always call for a written language that is simple and easy to use, and in order to comply with this demand, the written characters must be simplified. As Tseng Kuo-fan represented the interests of the reactionary landlord class on the decline, his opposition to the mastering of the written language by the people and the simplification of the written characters was also consistent with the law of class struggle.

In history, the reactionary scholars opposed the development and change of the written language, and used all means to make the written language serve them in hoodwinking the people and upholding their reactionary rule. The progressive scholars were able to explain the written language from

the angle of development and place it in the service of bringing about political reforms. In the process of teaching, we have made a comparison between the attitudes of Hsü Shen and Wang An-shih toward the written language. In the latter part of Western Han Dynasty and afterward, the landlord class gradually forsook the Legalist line, and turned to worship Confucius. Originally progressive politically, they became conservative and reactionary. The Words and Sentences Explained compiled by Hsü Shen in the early part of Eastern Han Dynasty was a product to meet the need to worship Confucius and study the classics. He not only actively publicized that the written language was created by sages and "observed the rules in the study of ancient writings," but also attacked the minor seal script and the clerical script and propagated such reactionary ideas as the theory of Heavenly mandate. The Words Explained compiled by Wang An-shih, a leading Legalist of the Northern Sung Dynasty, was in the service of his political reforms. In Words Explained, he criticized Words and Sentences Explained and explained the written language with Legalist ideas. For example, in explaining the characters "ch'u" (除) and "shih" (世), he put forth the idea of change, saying that "new and old elimnate one another" and that "every generation (thirty years) will see reform, but reform need not wait a generation."

By means of the above analysis and comparison, the students are made to understand that the process of the development of Chinese characters is also fraught with struggles. The masses formed the basic force in pushing forward the development of Chinese characters, but other classes which played a progressive role in history also had a specific part to play in the development of Chinese characters. Today, our socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat has provided incomparably superior conditions for the reform of the written language, and the Chinese characters naturally can be thoroughly reformed methodically. However, there will still be resistance and struggle in such reform in future. We must overcome all conservative ideas and wage a resolute struggle against the words and deeds attacking and sabotaging the reform of the written language.

Our reform of teaching lessons with Chinese characters is but the first attempt. This bit of achievement scored is the result of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the result of the role of attending, managing and transforming the school played by the worker-peasant-soldier students who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and are rapidly maturing in the practice of the revolution in education, the result of the transformation in the ideological features of the teachers, and to a certain degree, the transformation of their world outlook, and the result of the unity of the teachers and students in battle.

* * *

ECLECTICISM

Absurd Arguments About Eclecticism

by

Sha Ch'ing (沙晴)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1976)

Those absurd arguments in educational circles are really something "worthy of the name." There is indeed something strange about them. Playing with eclectic tactics is one of the "strange" things.

Chairman Mao points out, "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." The architects of absurd arguments also at times say a few things about the implementation of this guideline and even call for its "overall" implementation. Here, they vigorously attack the proletarian educational revolution as "armchair politics," and of caring only for the "laborers" but "paying no attention to culture" of "paying attention to one side of the coin and not the other side." Therefore, they talk at length about "the other side." However, as a result of their discussions, the proletarian educational guideline discussed is so distorted that only "intellectual culture" is left out of "moral culture, intellectual culture and physical culture," and the "workers with socialist consciousness and culture" are left only "with culture" but with both ends cut away. This is very much like the prospective horse buyer in the story "Ch'in Ch'iung Sells His Horse" who wanted only the middle part but not the head and the tail.

What tricks have those absurd arguments played here? It looks that some study is essential.

Marxism teaches us that we must learn to view problems all-sidedly, promote the theory of one dividing into two, and do away with the theory of combining two into one. Those absurd arguments also discuss here the "whole" by "talking about one side" and also talking about "the other side." Do they talk about the theory of one dividing into two? No! The Marxist theory of one dividing into two is the theory of focal point. Of the two aspects of a thing, one aspect is always the principal aspect that decides the nature of a thing. Those absurd arguments talk only about "one aspect" and "the other aspect" but do not say which of the two aspects is the principal aspect, thus emasculating the Marxist theory of focal point and stealthily changing the theory of one dividing into two into dualism. So they are actually playing with eclecticism!

The educational guideline formulated by Chairman Mao has scientifically stipulated the relations between proletarian politics and cultural education and clearly defined the objective of training in proletarian education. The several aspects set by the guideline are well-integrated and

indivisible. However, the relationship between them is not on par, in equity or on an equal footing. Politics is the commander and the soul. Of "moral culture" and "intellectual culture," "moral culture" comes first. Of "with socialist consciousness" and "with culture," "with socialist consciousness" comes first. However, those absurd arguments first put the several aspects set by the educational guideline on part, and after that draw out the secondary aspects, i.e., "intellectual culture" and "culture" make them primary for exaggeration, and advocate "intellectual culture first," thus discarding proletarian politics and the training of ordinary laborers. In this way, things that are primary and what is the commander and the soul in the educational guideline are thrown away, and the proletarian educational guideline is in the main emasculated and distorted. What is called "overall" implementation is actually overall distortion! What those absurd arguments call "all-sided" is nothing but a black handkerchief for blindfolding people.

As a proverb goes, it's juggling well-done if not seen through as such. To call a spade a spade, the tactics used by those absurd arguments are in the main not anything new. When criticizing Bukharin's opportunism, Lenin pointed out, "He stealthily replaces the dialectical relations between politics and economics with eclecticism (as taught us by Marxism). 'It is this and also that,' 'on the one hand and on the other' -- this is Bukharin's stand in theory." Is this not the very thing promoted by those absurd arguments?

But it is not the end of the matter here. As those absurd arguments advocate "intellectual culture first," is there really such a thing as "intellectual culture first?" No. In relations between political and vocational affairs, any class invariably puts its own politics above all else. It is either proletarian politics above all or bourgeois politics above all else. What those absurd arguments call "intellectual culture above all else" actually means bourgeois politics above all else. Herein lies their aim in playing with eclecticism. To lay bare this is to lay bare the true identity.

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SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL GRADUATES

Peking Senior Middle School Graduates Leave for Tibet

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1976)

fourteen of this year's graduates from senior middle schools in peking and one young woman teacher have left for tibet to integrate themselves with workers and peasants in line with chairman mao's teaching. they have the warm support of the party and the people for their undertaking.

the tibetan plateau, known as the roof of the world, averages 4,000 metres above sea-level and living conditions there are exacting. the graduates nevertheless expressed their determination to go to tibet as ordinary workers. they said: "we are eager to work in the rural areas where conditions are demanding, to put to the test our wish to become successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause."

before leaving peking, they re-studied works such as the "manifesto of the communist party", and chairman mao's "the orientation of the youth movement" and "the struggle in the chingkang mountains", as well as his teachings on the nationalities question. some of them made a study of tibet and found out about the situation there from tibetan comrades in the central institute for nationalities and the nationality publishing house. to prepare themselves for their new tasks, some practised long-distance-running every day. they expressed their determination to make revolution in tibet in the front of tienanman.

their revolutionary spirit won the approval of the party organizations concerned, workers, peasants and soldiers and their parents. prior to their departure, leading members of the peking municipal party and revolutionary committees, and leading members of the tibet autonomous region party and revolutionary committees in peking saw them off at the railway station and encouraged them to strive to contribute to the tibetan socialist revolution and construction.

WOMEN CADRES

Outstanding Rural Woman Cadre in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Mar. 6, 1976)

a rural woman cadre from the central china province of honan has for the past 25 years led local peasants along the socialist road. she is known for her unflagging revolutionary spirit.

59-year-old kuo chiao is party secretary of the hsiying production brigade in funiu mountain area of western honan. the brigade has 4,000 members. thanks to her leadership and the joint efforts by cadres and peasants, the former poverty-striken brigade has been turned into a new and prosperous socialist village. total grain output last year was twice that in 1965, the year before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, or four times that in 1949, the year of liberation. total output of ginned cotton was nine times as much as in 1949. though she is a member of the linju county party committee and a member of the provincial revolutionary committee, kuo chiao retains the fine style of plain living and hard work, and maintains close ties with the masses.

on every cold early spring morning, kuo chiao can be seen planning the day's tasks with her fellow peasants, then going off to work alongside them on irrigation projects. one day, the county party committee telephoned her to meet with them the next day. she worked that whole day and at the end of it, looked over the work done. that evening, she went to help out at the political evening school and then to a party committee meeting. it was late in the night when she finally left for the county seat to take part in the next day's party committee meeting. she has worked for the revolution with the same high sense of responsibility for the past 25 years.

born in a poor peasant family, kuo chiao had no schooling in the old society, and could not even read or write her name. soon after liberation, she took an active part in land reform which was aimed at the overthrow of feudal rural exploitation. in 1952, she led eight poor and lower-middle peasants in organizing the first agricultural mutual-aid team in the township she was living in, and later helped expand the team into the first elementary agricultural co-operative of a semi-socialist nature in the spring of 1954.

in 1955, when liu shao-chi pushed the revisionist line in the rural areas, was chopping off the co-

operatives and undermining agricultural collectivization, she responded to chairman mao's teaching "get organized excl." under her leadership, local poor and lower-middle peasants stood up against this evil wind. they said: "whoever slashed back our co-operatives is a sworn enemy excl." by the end of that year, their co-operative combined with several others to form an advanced socialist agricultural co-operative.

in the three successive years of temporary difficulties between 1959 and 1961, liu shao-chi again peddled his sinister capitalist restoration trash which included the extension of free markets, plots of land for private use and fixing of quotas on the basis of individual households. kuo chiao and her fellow peasants once again took up the battle.

in the hsiying production brigade's 670 hectares of land, the low-lying land in the south and west of the brigade had been improved since liberation and was yielding good grain crops. but the hilly land in the north was still subject to drought. after surveying and studying it, kuo chiao and other party committee members devised a pumping station to lift the water from a canal linked up with a nearby reservoir. when the project started early last year, kuo chiao worked alongside the peasants. by the end of last year, they had built the pumping station, and dug a big pond and three irrigation ditches. now, most of the brigade's farmland has been brought under irrigation.

the woman cadre kuo chiao constantly tries to raise her educational level through assiduous study of the marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao.'s works. she has read with care "the state and revolution", the "manifesto of the communist party" and the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung". the brigade, which has trained more than 150 activists in the theoretical study of marxism-leninism, set up political evening schools and organized art troupes to occupy the ideological and cultural fields in the village.

kuo chiao pays special attention to the training of new young forces, and now nine out of the 19 cadres in the brigade are young people.

cadres and peasants working together have enabled the brigade to develop farm production and expand the collective economy. the whole brigade has more than 700,000 yuan of accumulation funds. it has six tractors and walking tractors, and 284 irrigation, drainage and other powered machines, and ploughing, irrigation, transportation, grain processing and plant protection have been fully or partly mechanized. the

peasants' living standards in the brigade have greatly improved, and most of peasants have moved into new houses in recent years. now, every production team has its own grain reserves, and most of the households have surplus grain.

WOMEN WORKERS

Shanghai Woman Workers Study Marxism-Leninism

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 6, 1976)

there are 65,000 woman workers among the large number of activists in marxism-leninism theoretical study in shanghai, the leading industrial city of china. woman workers join in theoretical study groups in every factory, and in some, such as textile mills and instrument and meter plants, the woman workers have their own theoretical study groups.

in the shanghai no. 21 textile mill, which has a total workforce of 6,000, there are over 500 activists from each workshop and from workshop's teams and groups. 70 percent of these are woman workers. they hold regularly weekly study of marxism-leninism in groups and also join the mill-wide political activities at other times.

in their spare time, the woman hold political meetings, study works of marxism-leninism and chairman mao or write criticisms of revisionism. the women regularly contribute articles to the wall newspapers and blackboard bulletins in the mill on what they have gained from their study.

they study marxism-leninism conscientiously and are determined to strive for communism. liu yang-meng, 46 years old, is a typical example. exploited and oppressed by capitalists in the factory where she worked as a child before liberation, she was deprived of the right to go to school. after liberation, she became literate at night school classes run by the factory, and is now, after conscientious study of marxism-leninism, one of the activists in theoretical study. she and her apprentice helped and learned from each other. they went to the mill to study one hour before worktime every day. applying her experience in class struggle, liu helped her apprentice raise her level in marxism-leninism while her apprentice

helped her raise her general educational level. at home liu studied theoretical books and discussed them with her son, a middle school student. she has gone through the four volumes of the selected works of mao tsetung, marx's "critique of the gotha programme", the "manifesto of the communist party", and lenin's "the state and revolution".

recalling the sorrows of the old society, liu pointed out that even children had to work more than ten hours a day to the point of exhaustion, to keep body and soul together. they had neither the energy nor the right to go to school. liu and other veteran workers told the young workers about their experience in class struggle and encouraged them to study for the revolution.

juan feng-ying, a young woman textile worker, once spoke over the radio about her study of political economy. the 28 year-old worker entered the mill in 1968. she had applied herself to the study of theory even while at school. now in her spare time she studies the works of marx, lenin and chairman mao after reading "capital", she wrote in her notebook: "the capitalist society is a cannibal society. we should never allow it to be restored in china. we, the younger generation of new china must study marxism-leninism assiduously, persist in the revolution and become worthy successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution."

juan feng-ying often helped the old workers with their studies. she is now a part-time political teacher of the mill's spare-time workers' college. when the mill workers were studying lenin's "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism", she gave lectured to 5,000 people to help them tackle the subject.

in the past few years, the workers' theoretical study groups of this mill have written over 200 articles that were carried by national and local papers, journals or broadcasted over the radio. many more were carried on the mill's own wall paper. more than 100 women workers have gone to other organizations to deliver reports on political economy and on the history of the struggle between the legalists and confucianists. some have become part-time teachers at primary and middle schools and colleges. a number of women workers have been sent to cultural or educational organizations to help the leadership there with its work.

theoretical study has aroused the workers' enthusiasm for building socialism for which they work selflessly, bringing about a constant rise in the production of the mill.

the party committee of the mill has paid great attention to theoretical study, presenting its workers

with books by marx, lenin and chairman mao and other auxiliary study material. since 1974, apart from regular hours set aside for study, the mill has organized 12 sessions of full-time short-term study classes in which 2,500 workers participated, most of them women.

the nurseries and kindergarten of the mill take good care of the children, and the menfolks are also called upon to share house work so that the women can give more time to theoretical study.

MEDICAL DOCTORS

Chinese Doctors Save Young Peasant from Fatal Electric Shock

(NCNA-English Changchun, Mar. 5, 1976)

the life of an 18-year-old people's commune peasant, whose heartbeat and breathing had stopped for 57 minutes as a result of severe electric shock, was saved by doctors of the chinese people's liberation army and a county hospital in northeast china's kirin province.

on the morning of july 19 last year wang kai of poor peasant origin of tamaotzu commune in tunghua county suffered from electric shock in an accident while at work in the fields. two army doctors of a touring medical team of the p.l.a. number 206 hospital were called. by the time they got to the scene, wang's respiration and heartbeat had stopped for 22 minutes, his pupils were dilated, his eyes fixed, and to all appearances he was clinically dead.

the army doctors rushed the patient to the tunghua county hospital, a short distance away, for emergency treatment. a medical group including the hospital doctors and the army medical team went into action. they gave the patient an intravenous infusion, oxygen and injections of cardiac stimulants, and applied external cardiac massage. wang kai's heart, which had stopped for 57 minutes, began to beat again.

he was transferred to the number 206 army hospital which was better equipped than the county hospital.

the patient remained in a state of coma for 28 days. then there was damage to brain function, his muscles were weakened, and he lost his power of

speech. the doctors and nurses related to him things he and his family had experienced and showed him pictures to revive his memory. to restore his speech, they helped him practice and read aloud words and sentences. eventually his speech was brought back to fluency, and he was even able to sing songs. extensive physiotherapy gradually restored wang kai's muscles to strength, and he was able to walk again.

he was discharged from the hospital in early september last year, after nearly two months' intensive care. in taking leave, wang kai clasped the hands of the doctors and nurses, tears welling up in his eyes. he said: "i owe my second life to all of you, to chairman mao's revolutionary line on health and medical work, to the communist party and the people's liberation army. back in my village, i will do my best to the end of my days to build the new socialist countryside."

today wang kai is doing light farm work.

OILFIELDS

Cultural Revolution Promotes Production in China's Leading Oilfield

(NCNA-English Taching, Mar. 6, 1976)

taching, china's leading oilfield, has reported an 18.7 per cent average annual increase of crude oil output since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. january plans for crude oil output and refining were topped this year.

crude oil output last year was 5.5 times that for 1965. the cost of producing one ton of crude oil is now 50 per cent lower than in 1965.

taching's refining capacity has doubled since 1966. the taching oil refinery, which could only do refining in the past, can now produce 47 petro-chemical products.

capital construction in the past decade increased annual productivity in the oilfield 100 per cent over the annual figure for the years preceding the cultural revolution. the number of projects which were built and put into operation in the same year accounted for 92 per cent of the total.

the rapid expansion is a result of the cultural revolution.

during the cultural revolution, the party committees at various levels led the workers in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. last year alone, more than 14,000 study classes were organized, drawing a total attendance of over 90,000.

since the early 60's when the oilfield was being opened, the taching party committee has time and again encouraged the workers to study chairman mao's philosophic works "on practice" and "on contradiction". this greatly inspired them.

in the course of these studies, the workers recalled how they had opened and expanded the oilfield through self-reliance and hard work. they cited a host of facts supporting the criticism of liu shao-chi and lin piao's "go-slow" concept and servility to things foreign.

this further strengthened the workers' determination to catch up and surpass world advanced levels through their own efforts. many outstanding workers emerged in the mass movement to learn from the "iron man" wang chin-hsi, one of the oilfield's heroic pioneers.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "the mass movement is necessary in all work", party organizations mobilized tens of thousands of workers, cadres and technicians to investigate several thousand oil-water wells. they collected a large amount of information and improved china's new technological process of injecting water seam by seam from the start of operations to extract oil.

this improvement keeps up the pressure on the underground oil structure for fairly long periods of time, and the output of wells remains high and steady. the first well that wang chin-hsi and his fellow workers sank in 1960 gave 50 per cent more oil last year.

in the past decade a mass drive to make technical innovations and changes was touched off to tap the potentials of the oilfield. innovations groups composed of workers, cadres and technicians made more than 14,000 technical innovations, some filling gaps in china's petroleum science and technology.

the taching oil workers have developed a style of setting about their task with whatever facilities are at hand rather than waiting to get modern equipment. early in 1973, a campaign to open new oil zones was launched, and tens of thousands of workers pitched into the battle in the spirit of "seize the day, seize the hour" despite temperatures falling to 20-30 degrees below zero centigrade.

in drilling oil wells mud slurry is an essential. but machinery could not break the frozen earth to build mud slurry ponds. the workers made bonfires to thaw the earth and used picks to dig one pond after another. indigenous measures were taken to make up the need for non-available equipment. the workers strove hard to complete in eight hours some projects planned to take 15 days. as soon as a well was sunk, they mounted the installation and put it into operation.

by relying on their own efforts, the taching workers opened in two and a half years. a new zone with high pressure oil-bearing formations and abundant reserves of natural gas. only 98 days after work started, the first group of wells was put into production. output of these wells was greater than that of the wells sunk during the whole of the first six year period, and was unparalleled in the annals of opening china's oilfields.

in the past decade taching has trained a good number of worker-technicians by running short-term courses, workers' colleges and other forms of classes. more than 50 per cent of the technicians are trained workers and have become a backbone force in the oilfield's scientific research and the technical field. tens of thousands of workers, cadres and technicians have in the past ten years been sent to help open new oilfields in other parts of the country.

AFFORESTATION

Spring Afforestation in Full Swing in South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1976)

chairman mao's great call "cover the country with trees" inspired the cadres and masses of south china to new achievements in the present spring tree planting campaign. by mid-february, the afforested acreage in the ten provinces and autonomous regions of south china had expanded 2.4 times and the number of new trees planted along roads and canals and around villages and houses there increased by 2.2 times compared with the same period last year. in the same 1975 period, 106,000 hectares of land was prepared for tree planting.

this year's spring afforestation was undertaken earlier, is on a larger scale and the work is being done better. after last year's national learn-from-tachai conference, many provinces and autonomous regions responded positively to the great call "get the whole party mobilized, make ever greater efforts to develop agriculture and strive to build up tachai-type counties throughout the country." they took afforestation as an important task to improve conditions for agricultural production and to develop agriculture in a big way. the party organizations at all levels strengthened the leadership over the work and boldly aroused the masses to plant saplings on more barren hilly slopes.

taoyuan county in hunan province is an advanced unit in the movement to learn from tachai. it also sets a good example in afforestation throughout the country. under the leadership of the county party committee, commune members have every year planted 6,666 hectares of land to new trees since the mass afforestation campaign started in 1971. last winter, they began to make preparations for this spring's tree planting. more people turned out this year to plant trees on 12,666 hectares of land and build 14 timber wood bases. many counties, communes and production brigades in hupei, anhwei, chekiang, kwangtung, kiangsi and szechwan provinces mapped out afforestation development plans. the cadres also took part in planting trees and building forest belts around farmland. timber wood, as well as oil-yielding trees were planted on hilly areas.

in building up large-scale socialist agriculture, the commune members carried out a unified plan in transforming mountains, controlling water, afforesting, improving farmland and building highways. located in a hilly soil area, yuchiang county has brought water erosion under control after it adopted a unified

plan to transform the natural conditions. more than 50,000 people have been involved in the county tree planting drive this year. they planted 2,666 hectares to chinese fir and 266 hectares to tea oil trees, as well as putting in some 1,000,000 trees along roads and canals and around villages and houses.

government organizations, schools, factories, mines, neighbourhood communities and departments of highways and railways also did much better afforestation work this year.

in some areas there were little rainfall from last winter to this spring. the commune members there, learning from tachai people's revolutionary spirit "the greater the drought, the harder we will combat it", used various kinds of measures to ensure the survival of the saplings.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Government Economic and Trade Delegation Arrives in Phnompenh

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1976)

a chinese government economic and trade delegation led by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, arrived in phnompenh yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of democratic cambodia, according to a report from phnompenh.

greeting the delegation at the airport were: ieng sary, deputy prime minister; ven, chairman of the national industrial committee; and koy thuon, minister of national economy and finance as well as hundreds of youth.

chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao was also present.

Ieng Sary Fetes Chinese Economic and Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1976)

ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the government of democratic cambodia, gave a banquet in phnompenh yesterday evening to warmly welcome the chinese government economic and trade delegation led by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, which had arrived for an official and friendly visit to cambodia, according to a report from phnompenh.

among those present at the banquet were ven, chairman of the national industrial committee; koy thuon, minister of national economy and finance; hu nim, minister of information and propaganda; ieng thirith, minister of popular education and youth; toch phoeum, minister of public works, telecommunications and reconstruction; and thiounn thioeun, minister of public health.

also present were chinese ambassador to democratic cambodia sun hao and staff members of the chinese embassy.

deputy prime minister ieng sary and minister li chiang made warm speeches at the banquet. in his speech, ieng sary extended, on behalf of the government of democratic cambodia, warm welcome to the chinese delegation. he expressed the conviction that during its visit, the delegation will further witness the militant friendship and revolutionary, fraternal feeling of the cambodian people toward the chinese people.

referring to the heartening, excellent situation in cambodia, he pointed out that after winning the great victory of april 17, 1975, the cambodian people have carried out two tasks with satisfactory results: economic rehabilitation and national defence. last year, he said, a good harvest was gathered. the problem of feeding the people has been basically solved in the eight post-war months. he pointed out that the cambodian people had made these achievements by carrying out the policy of "maintaining independence and self-reliance".

li chiang pointed out in his speech that the government of democratic cambodia had issued a statement on february 26, most strongly denouncing the u.s. for sending planes to intrude into cambodia's airspace and bomb siemreap, thus committing a serious crime against the cambodian people. "we firmly support the stand of democratic cambodia and strongly denounce the crime of u.s. imperialism."

li chiang warmly praised the great success achieved by the heroic cambodian people in defending and building their motherland. he stated that the cambodian people have a tradition of revolutionary struggle against imperialism. after the liberation of the whole country, they adhered to the line of independence and self-reliance and made very important achievements in the consolidation of the people's regime, restoration and development of industrial and agricultural production, and restoration of transportation line in the short span of less than one year. a great and profound change is taking place in the country.

he pointed out that the chinese and cambodian peoples are intimate comrades-in-arms and brothers, and are of one family, during the protracted anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle, the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two peoples have been consolidated and developed. he expressed the conviction that this friendship and unity will be further strengthened through the concerted efforts and cooperation of the two sides.

an atmosphere of warmth, militant unity and revolutionary feeling between the chinese and cambodian people prevailed throughout the banquet.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Film to Gambian President

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1976)

on behalf of the chinese government, chinese ambassador to gambia lei yang presented to gambian president dawda k. jawara wednesday evening a colour documentary film on his visit to china last june, according to a report from banjul.

among those present at the presentation ceremony held at the chinese embassy were lady chilel jawara and members of the delegation that accompanied the president and his wife on their visit.

after the showing of the film, both the president and the ambassador spoke, wishing for the consolidation and strengthening of the friendship between the two countries.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Leader of Hungarian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1976)

udvardi sandor, leader of the hungarian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air today.

he was greeted at the airport by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and ivan laszlo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the hungarian embassy here.

Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement between Chinese and Hungarian Governments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1976)

the 1976 goods exchange and payments agreement between the governments of the people's republic of china and the hungarian people's republic was signed in peking today.

yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, attended the signing ceremony. he met and had a friendly talk with all members of the hungarian government trade delegation before the ceremony.

on behalf of their respective governments, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and udvardi sandor, leader of the hungarian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement.

present at the ceremony were ivan laszlo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the hungarian embassy in china, and rudi imre, deputy leader of the hungarian delegation.

leading members of departments concerned including tien tseng-pei and kao lu, were present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Peking Reception Honors Brass Band from Nagoya of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1976)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception this evening in honour of the brass band of the nagoya denki high school of japan.

the 60-member brass band arrived here yesterday evening on a performance tour of china.

leader of the band is atsushi goto, principal of the nagoya denki high school; deputy leader masao nagao, assistant principal of the school; and secretary general kiuhei muraoka, standing director and vice-secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

the brass band is composed of amateurs. in an effort to develop their national music, the teachers and students of the band make use of their off-school

time to rediscover healthy folk music and children rhymes popular among the japanese people. they energetically collect and perform militant music items reflecting the japanese people's just struggle to oppose hegemonism and recover their northern territories. they have made contributions to the development of the china-japan friendship by playing melodies in praise of this friendship.

at the reception which was filled with an atmosphere marking the friendship and unity of the chinese and japanese people, wang ping-nan, president of the host association, and atsushi goto proposed toasts.

wang ping-nan said: since sino-japanese relations were normalized, there have been more and more friendly exchanges and cultural intercourse between the people of the two countries. the chinese and japanese people will live in friendship for all generations to come. this has become a mighty historical trend that no force can stem. we are convinced that so long as the people of the two countries make joint efforts on the basis of the china-japan joint statement, they will surely realize their common desire for signing a china-japan peace and friendship treaty.

at present, he said, the japanese people are starting an extensive just struggle against hegemonism and for the return of their northern territories. they have received sympathies and support from the chinese people and the people of the world. the great japanese nation will absolutely not submit to the pressure of any outside forces.

wang ping-nan expressed the conviction that the current visit of the band will surely further enhance the friendship between the young people and the literary and art workers of china and japan and make new contributions to developing the cultural exchange between the two peoples.

atsushi goto said: as the first friendship envoy of young music lovers, we have come on a performance tour of china, bringing the friendly sentiments of the japanese youth for the chinese people and their youth. through exchanges between young people, the generation after generation friendship between japan and china will be further strengthened. he said: the japan-china peace and friendship treaty as stipulated in the joint statement between japan and china has not yet been signed. it is our strong hope to conclude at an early date the japan-china peace and friendship treaty, a treaty that ensures the lasting friendship and cooperation between the two countries and expounds the stand of neither seeking hegemonism, nor allowing it to menace peace. we strongly demand that the

situation in which the territories inherent to japan are illegally occupied by an other country be ended early, and that all the northern territories be returned immediately. this voice is rising daily in all circles of japan.

in conclusion, he said, we are determined to carry forward the spirit of friendship and cooperation, keep to the common stand against hegemonism and, through cultural and sports activities, make contributions to the friendship between the two countries and the friendship and unity in asia.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife were among the guests at the reception.

also present were leading members of organizations concerned, including lin lin, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, yen hung-liang, shen shen, liu hsiang-wen and liu hsi-lin; literary and art workers in the chinese capital and student representatives of peking middle schools and the central institute for nationalities.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1976)

seyni kountche, president of the supreme military council and head of state of niger, received and had a friendly talk with chinese ambassador to niger hsieh ke-hsi on march 2, according to a report from niamey.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Wife of Philippine President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Manila, Mar. 6, 1976)

imelda romualdez marcos, wife of the president of the philippines and governor of the manila metropolitan authority, received in the presidential residence chinese ambassador to the philippines ke hua and his wife here yesterday.

mrs. marcos had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador. she wished a long life to chairman mao. she also expressed her hope for the further development of friendly relations between the philippines and china and the strenthening of solidarity and unity among the third world countries.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

New Tsars' "Theory of International Worker-Peasant Alliance" Refuted

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1976)

following is an article to refute new tsars' "theory of international worker-peasant-alliance" by hsin ping:

dealing with mosquito bites, the great chinese writer lu hsun wrote: "before biting they (mosquitoes) insist on making a long harangue, which is irritating. if they are carrying on about the reasons which make it right for them to feed on human blood, that is even more irritating."

the new tsars are big mosquitoes in the world of today that fly everywhere to bite people and suck their blood and make a long harangue. in so doing, the mosquitoes are trying to show that their "bites and blood-sucking are justified", just as the new tsars are trying to prove that "aggression and expansion are justified".

when the new tsars invaded czechoslovakia in 1968, they made a harangue about "discharging internationalist obligation" and when they took a hand in the affairs of the south asian subcontinent in 1971, they talked of "supporting national liberation movement". when

they were militarily involved in angola in 1975, they again harped on this old tune.

to defend the new tsars' intervention in angola, brezhnev said recently at the 25th congress of the soviet revisionist party: "we act as we are bid by our revolutionary conscience." it is necessary to make a careful study to determine whether it is "good conscience" or "bad conscience". people cannot understand what the mosquitoes are buzzing about and can only make a guess. the new tsars' harangue must be pondered over and over again before it becomes intelligible. this requires people to piece together all their harangues, past and present, so as to get a clear idea of what the new tsars are buzzing about the new tsars' theories that "aggression and expansion are justified" emerge one after another, but the "theory of international worker-peasant alliance" is one which is more difficult to understand. as this theory was dished up by the new tsar brezhnev himself and aggression and expansion in asia and africa were carried out by the new tsars in recent years precisely under the guidance of this "theory", it is all the more necessary to expose its real nature before the world people.

when dishing up this theory, brezhnev said that "in present-day conditions, the problem of relations between the working class and the peasantry in the former colonial countries is largely of an international nature. it is a question of consolidating the alliance of the whole international working class with the peasantry, with all the working people of the young liberated countries." according to him, "in most states of asia and africa there is still no large-scale industry, and a working class has yet to emerge."

for years this fanciful and obscure "theory of international worker-peasant alliance" has been unintelligible to people. what does the "international nature" of the relations between the working class and the peasantry mean? why did he only refer to the peasantry but not the working class of the young liberated countries? why did he only refer to the "liberated" "former colonial countries" but not those countries which have yet to be liberated? what does "international working class" mean?

till now, however, answers to these questions have been found in the main. since their leader put forward this monstrously absurd theory, the new tsars' "theoreticians" have one after another made painstaking efforts to delve into the historical and social basis of brezhnev's "theory of international worker-peasant alliance". they have published an endless series of articles in an attempt to "scientifically" expound this theory.

their celebrated "theoretician" i.n. ponomarev said: "in many developing countries, the proletariat as a class is either probably non-existent, or temporarily not an independent leading force". therefore, "one of the decisive factors" of "national revolution" in these countries "is an alliance between the working class and peasantry on a world-wide scale", he added.

the book "outline of strategy and tactics of international communist movement" published in moscow says," the working class is small in number in asian and african countries. in asia, for instance, wage labourers constitute less than 30 per cent of the inhabitants who earn their living independently, and in africa they are less than 20 per cent." it goes onto say that "as far as the working class in asia and africa in particular is concerned, it is characterized by a low cultural level and petty-bourgeois, tribal, religious and primitive commune prejudices." stripped of their pretensions, this means that the russian theorists" hold that the working class in asia and in africa is ignorant, backward, feudal and non-revolutionary. this is a most vicious attack and slander on the working class of asia and africa.

in the eyes of the new tsars, the working class of asian and african countries "does not exist", or if it exists, it "does not want to make revolution". this raises the question, what about the peasants in these countries? in the same book the new tsars' "theorists" declare, "the peasantry is not an independent class force in the national democratic revolution." furthermore, according to them, the peasants are disunited and lacking in organisation, their level of political consciousness is low, they are uncultured and have a tendency towards private ownership. this means that they too are considered to be ignorant, unorganized, selfish and non-revolutionary. a monstrous insult to the working peasants excl.

since, in the eyes of the new tsars, the working class as well as the peasants in asian and african countries are non-revolutionary, then who is to make revolution in these countries? the soviet journal "communist" has the answer to this question: "the socialist system which has turned from a national force into an international force exercises the international dictatorship of the proletariat. it is a powerful proletarian vanguard for the peasants and semi-proletarian masses of the former colonies and semi-colonies." it further states: "as far as the leadership of the proletariat is concerned", "this should be studied not only from the point of view of one country, but also on a world-wide scale". the conclusion drawn from the study is that, the revolutionary masses in asia, africa and latin america can only anticipate a bright future from their national liberation struggles through a strong alliance

with "the socialist community". the author, however, is not so forthright. he covers up the truth by using such phrases as "the socialist community", "socialist system" and so on. in this respect, ponomarev is much plainer-spoken. he writes: "it should be fully stressed that without the existence of the soviet union, it is impossible for the national liberation movements to succeed." it is obvious that the phraseology of "international working class" "socialist system", "the socialist community" is but the synonym for the soviet union.

after listening to this harangue, people fully understand the nature and essence of brezhnev's "theory of international worker-peasant alliance" which they failed to understand for a long time. to sum up his opinion, no working class exists in the asian and african countries (or, even if it does exist, it is small in number and will not make revolution). therefore, the "prospect" for revolution in these countries is bleak, unless the new tsars take over the role of "vanguard", take over "command" and "establish international worker-peasant alliance" with the revolution-shy peasantry of these countries.

all this windy nonsense uttered by the new tsars' clumsy "theoreticians" with such painstaking effort is not worth refuting.

first of all, let us look at the historical facts:

the 1970 yearbook of national economy published by the soviet union states: the number of workers in tsarist russia in 1913, that is prior to the october revolution, was only 14 per cent of the total population. nevertheless the russian working class with the help of bolshevik party successfully carried out the russian revolution and achieved a great victory in october 1917. to quote china as another example: there were about two million chinese industrial workers in mid-1920's, less than one per cent of the chinese population. the chinese working class guided by the communist party of china successfully led the chinese democratic revolution and socialist revolution. the working class of cambodia is small, but the cambodian people led by their own revolutionary organization won a shining victory in the national democratic revolution after five years of armed struggle. is there no bright future for the peoples of asian, african and latin american countries without the establishment of an "international worker-peasant alliance" with the new tsars? it is well known that many of the african countries like algeria have never encountered this strange "international worker-peasant alliance" but they have won a succession of victories in their struggle for national independence.

the new tsars' "theory of international worker-peasant alliance" is untenable in the face of these

historical events. events during the past fifty years thoroughly explode the new tsars' reactionary fallacy.

it is important to understand why brezhnev said that he wanted to establish "international worker-peasant alliance" only with "liberated" "former colonial countries" while keeping silent about the establishment of "international worker-peasant alliance" with those "countries which have not won liberation"? to put it bluntly, because in the "liberated countries", there are "fruits" available for brezhnev to grab. this explains why the new tsars did not assist the angolan people when they were locked in a fierce struggle against the portuguese colonialists. but in sharp contrast when the angolan people had won an initial victory, they rushed in their military personnel and mercenaries to establish an "international worker-peasant alliance" with angola. this is what brezhnev calls "conscience" excl.

a number of other questions are sharply presented. for example, why did brezhnev only refer to the peasantry in the asian and african countries and not the working class? why did his paid "theoreticians" ignore facts and arbitrarily denigrate the existence of the working class in these countries? the answer is, they aimed to pave the way to push the hegemonic "international worker-peasant alliance". had the moscow revisionists recognized the existence of the working class in the asian and african countries, the working class there would form their own alliance with the peasantry and lead revolution there without any interference by the new tsars. the working class in these countries does not need the new tsars to meddle in its affairs through the establishment of an "international worker-peasant alliance" with the peasantry of these countries under the banners of "socialist community", "international working class" or "world socialist system". the new tsars will eventually be stripped of their pretext of exercising "international dictatorship" over these asian and african countries.

obviously, "the theory of international worker-peasant alliance" is a counter-revolutionary propaganda carried out by the new tsars for aggression and expansion in the asian and african nations. it is a refurbished version of hitler's theory of "lebensraum" (living space). like the much-vaunted theory of "international division of labour", the theory of "limited sovereignty" and the theory of "international dictatorship", this "theory of international worker-peasant alliance" also serves the hegemonism of the new tsars. all this is the buzzing of mosquitoes. mosquitoes buzz only before they bite and suck blood; they fly away quietly after they fill their stomach. they bite people only in summer. but the new tsars hum and bite both before and after they carry out aggression and expansion. they do so all the year round. therefore they are far more disgusting.

engels once pointed out: "there was no landgrab, no outrage, no repression on the part of czarism which was not carried out under the pretext of enlightenment, of liberalism, of the liberation of nations." the new tsars have created more pretexts than their predecessors. but the awakening people of asia, africa and latin america have long been tired of such buzzing. the asian and african people will never allow the new tsars to act as "vanguard", take over "command" or establish an "international worker-peasant alliance" in their countries.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: The Greater the Pressure, the Fiercer the Resistance

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1976)

the soviet union, a self-styled "natural ally" of the arab countries, far from doing anything good to them, has all along committed aggression and expansion against these countries while uttering the honeyed words "friendship" and "cooperation". it always pursues a high-handed policy in all manner of ways toward the egyptian people, who refuse to be manipulated, in an attempt to force them on their knees. egyptian president sadat recently exposed the fact that soviet pressure on egypt "has been growing". the sudden decision made by the soviet authorities not long ago to postpone an egyptian trade delegation's scheduled visit to moscow is just one case in point.

the egyptian trade delegation was due to fly to moscow in mid-february to sign a 1976 trade protocol between the two countries. but the soviet union unilaterally postponed the visit agreed upon by the two sides. it has indeed gone to extremes in the clumsiness of tactics and the truculence of attitude excl.

a delegation led by soviet vice-minister of foreign trade went to egypt last november for talks on the debt issue and trade. the month-long talks on the debt issue came to a deadlock because the soviet revisionists attempted to take the opportunity to exert pressure on egypt but in vain. having failed in the debt issue, the soviet revisionists played tricks on the trade issue by blackmailing and imposing exactions on egypt. the talks ended in egypt's debt repayment with its trade surplus of 70 million pounds sterling. the avaricious soviet revisionists, not content

with the result, tried to get egyptian cotton in large quantities as part of the debt repayment. but their demand was turned down. the soviet delegation had to return to moscow after initialling the trade protocol.

the soviet revisionists had imagined that egypt as a debtor would be all obedience and servility to them. but how is it possible that egypt as an independent country would allow itself to be ordered about by others? in a press interview in early february this year, president sadat unmasked once again the so-called "friendship" and "aid" of the soviet revisionists who refused to maintain the engines of the soviet-made migs owned by the egyptian air forces. this irritated the "natural ally" of the arab people so much that it censured egypt by deliberately delaying the signing of the trade protocol. this was the true motive of the soviet revisionists to postpone the visit of the egyptian trade delegation.

visit postponement has been an old trick played by the soviet revisionists to exert pressure on others. in an urgent message to president sadat in july 1974, brezhnev requested the postponement of the egyptian foreign minister's scheduled visit to the soviet union on the ground that "certain circumstances have not enabled the soviet leaders to prepare for the visit of the egyptian delegation and the scheduled bilateral negotiations." it had been agreed in accordance with a soviet proposal that the visit, intended to prepare for a summit between the two countries, would start on july 15. the soviet boss in his message was not willing, nor did he dare, to explain what were the circumstances which had led to the new decision. but what calls for attention is the fact that during that period of time, the egyptian leader made a number of statements denouncing the soviet revisionists for sabotaging the arab people's october war against israeli aggression and exposing their attempt to control egypt through arms supply. meanwhile, diplomatic relations between egypt and the united states were restored, which was followed by a further remarkable progress in the relations of the two countries. the soviet revisionists were so deeply annoyed that their boss came out in person to declare the postponement of the egyptian minister's visit.

at the end of 1974, the soviet union abruptly announced that brezhnev would indefinitely postpone his egypt visit which, scheduled for january 1975, had been announced by the soviet government in october, 1974. during that period, the soviet union indicated that it would supply egypt with arms on the condition that the latter would give up its stand on the middle east question and permit the return of the soviet military "experts" who had been turned out of doors by the egyptian government in 1972. these two demands,

as reasonably expected, met with a stern rebuff as they grossly interfered with egypt's internal and external affairs. in these circumstances, the kremlin, out of its anger, resorted to the trick of visit postponement in order to apply pressure on egypt.

the soviet union time and again exerts pressure upon egypt by way of visit postponement, but each time it runs its head against a stone wall. such being the case, then why not be more straightforward and declare the cancellation of the visits so as to express still more emphatically its bitter hatred for egypt? no, it simply cannot. never will the soviet union give up its fight for the control of egypt in the course of its contention for the middle east with the other superpower. according to the soviet revisionists' wishful calculation, visit postponement can serve the dual purpose of either exerting pressure on egypt or winning it over. they won't let things develop to a point of no return and thereby fail to attain any of the two purposes. but this is only their wishful thinking. their evil design to control egypt through pressure or otherwise will never materialize.

in the recent two years and more, egypt has constantly resisted and exposed soviet social-imperialist interference, control, subversion and plunder against egypt. they have deflated the arrogance of this superpower. the soviet revisionists would not be satisfied with anything less than the end of egypt, but the heroic egyptian people are not to be bullied. the greater the soviet revisionists' pressure, the fiercer the egyptian people's resistance. since the soviet union has refused to provide egypt with arms, egypt has decided to develop the diversity of its weapon sources. it is going to make weapons through self-reliance or jointly with other arab countries, and purchase some from western europe. initial results have been gained in these aspects. now, when egypt is in economic difficulty, the soviet union is trying to exert pressure on egypt on the questions of debt repayment and trade. but, so long as the egyptian people persist in self-reliance, tap their own resources and potentials and enjoy the support of the fraternal arab states and other third world countries, they are sure to surmount all difficulties and obstacles, frustrate the new schemes of the soviet revisionists and win new victory in the struggle against hegemonism.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Head of Chinese Exhibition Delegation
Arrives in Bangkok

(NCNA-English Bangkok, Mar. 5, 1976)

li yung-ting, head of the chinese delegation for the exhibition of the people's republic of china in thailand and deputy director of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and others arrived here today.

they were greeted at the airport by winai pachimsawat, deputy director general of the commercial relations department of the commerce ministry, amporn bulpakdi, chairman of the chinese chamber of commerce in thailand, government officials from departments concerned and personages of trade circles.

lu tzu-po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in thailand, was present.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit
in West Germany

(NCNA-English Bonn, Mar. 5, 1976)

the chinese table tennis team led by tung nien-li and chu hsiang-yun today concluded its visit in west germany and left frankfurt for home by plane.

during its stay in west germany, the chinese team attended the 28th international table tennis championships sponsored by the west german table tennis association. it also visited hamburg, muenster and gelnhausen and held three friendly matches with the west german team. in the friendly match in gelnhausen on march 4, the chinese men's team and women's team defeated their west german counterparts 5:0 and 5:1. in each of the two matches in hamburg, one on february 24 and the other on march 2, the chinese men's team and women's team outplayed the west german contestants 5:2 and 5:0.

the chinese team was accorded warm hospitality in west germany. friends from the german-china friendship organizations in many places presented the chinese players with bouquets and souvenirs. they also carried to the playing fields and living quarters of the chinese players

placards in german and chinese reading "long live the friendship between german and chinese peoples excl." "friendship first, competition second". many local newspapers also published articles, news and photos, praising the chinese players as "emissaries of friendship".

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

March 16, 1976 No. 6055

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "TAKING THE THREE INSTRUCTIONS AS THE KEY LINK"

"Taking the Three Instructions As the Key Link" Is the Reactionary Program for Restoring Capitalism

by

the criticism group of Liaoning University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 25, 1976)

Around the summer of 1975, under the excellent situation in which the people of the whole country took class struggle as the key link, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, vigorously criticized revisionism and capitalism, went all out to build socialism, deepened the revolution in the realm of the superstructure, and continuously consolidated and developed the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party no longer could repress their fear and hatred of the great cultural revolution. They hurriedly concocted a revisionist program with "the three instructions as the key link" and went everywhere to give instructions and orders. They said nothing about the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the Party's basic line, but wildly advocated "taking the three insturctions as the key link."

Why? Let us review the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines over the past year, and use the basic theory of Marxism and its historical experience in the defeat of revisionism to analyze the essence of "taking the three instructions as the key link" and restore it to its true colors.

Facts are more convincing than eloquent theories. It is precisely because of the presence of the principle of "taking the three instructions as the key link" that a few persons in educational, scientific and technical

circles have jumped forth to whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, accusing us of "not learning culture," causing "a crisis in education," "holding back science and technology," and so on and so forth. It looks as though with "propriety lost and music ruined," the country is virtually "not a country." Therefore, they want to "reverse" this and "reverse" that.

It is precisely because of the presence of the principle of "taking the three instructions as the key link" that they have something to fall back upon and show no fear in airing to the fullest extent absurd arguments to viciously direct the spearhead of attack against the great leader Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line, settle scores with the great cultural revolution, reverse verdicts on the great cultural revolution, and frantically strangle the socialist new things and new forces emerging from the great cultural revolution. They cry: "It is very difficult to break a habit of long standing now." "When others accuse you of restoration, don't be afraid." They also take over the slogan of carrying out policies to the letter, launch counter-attacks in revenge, and vigorously stage reactionary hush-hush activities in "restoring families whose line of succession has been broken and calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity."

It is precisely because of the presence of the principle of "taking the three instructions as the key link" that there is no need to take class struggle as the key link or to adhere to the Party's basic line, that it is necessary to have "laymen who are enthusiasts in science to exercise leadership" in educational circles, and that there is the cry in scientific and technical circles: "Don't mention the dictatorship of the proletariat." When class struggle is abolished, proletarian politics is naturally superfluous. What remains is only the "pressing" task of "four modernizations," and naturally it is necessary to whip up the "vocational and economic typhoons." "If the eighth grade is not strong enough, whip up a twelfth grade one." They are so overbearing and haughty as though they are in a position to turn heaven and earth upside down.

This is the relationship between "taking the three instructions as the key link" and that gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts for restoration and regression. Can we say that this is a mere coincidence? No. It shows that there is a revisionist line which runs counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the reactionary program of this revisionist line is none other than the principle of "taking the three instructions as the key link" concocted by the unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party. The blood-curdling facts of class struggle thus mercilessly tell us: The essence of "taking the three instructions as the key link" is to negate Chairman Mao's important insruction on the need to clearly understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and restrict bourgeois rights under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It seeks to negate the taking of class struggle as the key link, tamper with the Party's basic line and restore capitalism. "Taking the three instructions as the key link" is the origin of that Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. "Taking the three instructions as the key link" is the reactionary program of the unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party for restoring capitalism.

What program the proletariat should take in the whole course of the revolution is the focus of the struggle between Marxism on the one hand and opportunism and revisionism on the other in the international communist movement.

Marx and Engels waged protracted and unremitting struggles against Proudhonism, unionism, Lassalleanism as well as the opportunism of Bernstein--the forefather of revisionism--and others on this important principled question of whether to "pay attention to class struggle" or to "abolish class struggle." In 1879, when summing up the experience of struggle over the past five decades, Marx and Engels pointed out: "For nearly 40 years, we have taken class struggle very seriously, considering it the direct motive force of history, and attached particular attention to the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, considering it the huge lever of changes in modern society. Therefore, we can never take the same road as those who want to eliminate this class struggle from the movement."

The great revolutionary teacher Lenin defended and developed this brilliant thought of Marx and Engels' when he led the practice of proletarian revolutionary struggle in Russia. Around the October Revolution, Lenin waged resolute struggles against the revisionist fallacies of "the theory of class conciliation" and the abolition of class struggle peddled by the renegade Kautsky, the Russian economic faction, Trotsky, Bukharin and the like. Lenin profoundly pointed out: "Compared with the economy, politics cannot but come first. Without affirming this point, one has forgotten the most rudimentary common knowledge of Marxism." He also pointed out: "Bukharin publicized the combination of looking at problems politically with looking at problems economically. In this way, he theoretically degenerated into taking the eclectic stand." When Bukharin still tried his utmost to feign that he "cared for increasing production," Lenin sharply pointed out: "The entire issue lies (and from the Marxist viewpoint, also can only lie) in that if a class does not correctly handle problems politically, it cannot maintain its rule and consequently also cannot solve its production tasks."

The theory of class struggle is the philosophical basis of Marxism, and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism. The history of the entire international communist movement over the past century and more is in the final analysis, a history of struggle showing the perseverance of the proletariat in class struggle against the bourgeoisie for achieving the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as a history of struggle showing how Marxism has vanquished the vain attempts of opportunism and revisionism of all descriptions to erase class struggle and oppose the exercise of proletarian dictatorship.

In the history of our Party, the chieftains of the revisionist line, such as Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, clamored for "class co-operation" and cried that "there is merit in exploitation" that "when two are in harmony, they are friends," and so on and so forth. This showed that they were all advocates of "the theory of the dying out of class struggle." What they wanted to put out was nothing more than the proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie and the Marxist struggle against revisionism, but their attack against the proletariat and Marxism had never been put out. However, history

always mercilessly mocked at them, while Marxism developed and the proletariat matured in the course of struggle. People courting their own ruin can only be those revisionist clowns who move against the tide of history.

Taking class struggle as the key link and persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is the basic theory and practice of our Party for carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Back at the 2nd plenary session of the 7th CCP Central Committee, Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out that after the victory of the new democratic revolution, the principal contradiction at home would be "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie."

In 1957, Chairman Mao again explicitly pointed out: "In China, although in the main socialist transformation has been completed with respect to the system of ownership....there are still remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes, there is still the bourgeoisie, and the remolding of the petty bourgeoisie has only just started. The class struggle is by no means over."

In 1962, Chairman Mao issued to the whole Party the great call, "Never forget classes and class struggle." In accordance with the basic theory and practice of our Party over the past decade and more since the founding of the people's republic, Chairman Mao comprehensively summed up the positive and negative aspects of experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the international arena and at home. He comprehensively set forth the basic line of the Party for the entire historical period of socialism, and profoundly pointed out the law governing class struggle in the period of socialism as well as the nature, task, target and future of the socialist revolution. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."

Like a shining beacon, the basic line laid down by Chairman Mao for our Party lights up our navigation course of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is the life-blood of our Party and entire country, as well as our key link for all kinds of work. The great proletarian cultural revolution is the great practice and development of this brilliant thought of Chairman Mao's.

In 1967, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "All the members of the Party and people of the country should not think that everything will be peaceful after one or two, or even three or four great cultural revolutions. We must be watchful and never lower our guard."

For half a century, Chairman Mao led our Party to wage struggle against Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other chieftains of opportunism. Boiling down, this is a struggle for determining whether the taking of class struggle as the key link is adhered to or negated, and whether the Party's basic line is adhered to or changed. This is a struggle of fundamental principles. "Either the East Wind prevails over the West Wind or the West Wind prevails over the East Wind. There is no room for conciliation on the question of the line."

It is quite evident that the essence of our struggle against the unrepentant capitalist roaders today is for determining whether we adhere to or negate the taking of class struggle as the key link, and whether we adhere to the Party's basic line or use "the three instructions as the key link" to tamper with the Party's basic line. This is a great life-and-death class battle.

However, "the victory of Marxism in theory has compelled its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists and such is historical dialectics." Since the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party have to take the capitalist road as well as to deceive others, they repeat their old tricks, make use of the magic weapon of new and old revisionists and wildly play with eclectic sophistry. Otherwise they would not be able to survive, not even a single day. With an ulterior object in view, they distort the great leader Chairman Mao's instructions, place two other instructions on an equal footing with the instruction on the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and put forth "taking the three instructions as the key link." They even wildly clamor that "these three important instructions" form "a unified whole" that "cannot be separated." They use eclectic sophistry to confuse the key link with the secondary items, put them on an equal footing, stealthily remove this key link of class struggle, and go further in using the secondary items to take the place of and oppose the key link. They peddle "the theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "the theory of productive forces" and push the revisionist line so that they can "subdue themselves and return to propriety," and restore capitalism. May we ask, can there be genuine stability and unity if we depart from this key link of class struggle? Can the proletariat exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie if we depart from this key link of class struggle? Can the national economy develop in the direction of socialism if we depart from this key link of class struggle? What is the difference between socialist modernization and capitalist or imperialist modernization? What is it if it is not the phoney communism of the Soviet revisionism without potatoes and beef? "Fakes are fakes, and the mask should be ripped off." Is it not perfectly clear what the ulterior object hidden underneath the great banner of "taking the three instructions as the key link" is? How vicious their intention is!

"Were Nature sentient, she too would pass from youth to age; but in man's world seas change into mulberry fields." With his far-sightedness, the great leader Chairman Mao has discerned the trend of the current class

struggle, and grasped the mortal wound of "taking the three instructions as the key link," and sharply pointed out: "What! 'Take the three instructions as the key link'! Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." Chairman Mao's instruction is a profound exposure and criticism of "taking the three instructions as the key link" as well as of eclecticism and "the theory of the dying out of class struggle," and it strikes a telling blow at the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party. Chairman Mao's instruction adheres to the materialist dialectical theory of one dividing into two. It shows exactly that the dialectical relationship between this key link of class struggle and other kinds of work in the period of socialism is the relationship between the commander and the commanded, between the key link and secondary items. Chairman Mao's instruction is a mighty ideological weapon for criticizing the political program of the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party for the restoration of capitalism, and for pointing out the orientation of the struggle for hitting back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

Chairman Mao teaches us time and again: "We must be vigilant against the rise of revisionism; particularly, we must be vigilant against the rise of revisionism in the Central Committee." From "the three instructions as the key link" cast forth to the series of performances staged by the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party, let us take a look at how dangerous the situation is! The struggle is no by means over, and there lie before us grave and formidable fighting tasks. We must study again the series of important instructions on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat given by Chairman Mao since the great cultural revolution, insist on taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, and, under the centralized leadership of the Party, thoroughly criticize that revisionist line which runs counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as the revisionist program with "the three instructions as the key link," and win new victories for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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MAIN TREND AND SIDE ISSUES

On the Main Trend and Side Issues of Revolutionary Mass Movements

by

Pai Ch'ing (柏青)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 6, 1976)

To distinguish between the main trend and side issues of revolutionary mass movements has always been an important question in class struggle and the two-line struggle. With great victories won in the great proletarian cultural revolution today, there still is a violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines around the question of whether to affirm or negate the great cultural revolution. The various absurd arguments of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts recently whipped up on the educational front give the most salient manifestation to the revisionist line representing the opposition of the bourgeoisie to the proletariat. They describe the excellent situation prevailing on the educational front since the great cultural revolution as all black. They negate at one stroke the criticism made by the broad masses of revolutionary people against the revisionist educational line. They describe the new things emerging in the revolutionary mass movement as good for nothing. They promote idealism and metaphysics in a big way, try their utmost to negate the main trend of the revolution in education in a vain attempt to reverse the verdicts during the great cultural revolution. We must start from integrating theory with practice to thoroughly repudiate these absurd arguments, distinguish major questions of right and wrong between the two lines and draw a clear line of demarcation between Marxism and revisionism.

Marxist philosophy tells us that the main trend is different from side issues just as the whole is different from the part, and nine fingers are different from one finger. The main trend is a whole thing; it reflects the essence of things and determines the orientation of the development of things. Side issues are things of the part, are temporary phenomena appearing in the process of the development of things, and do not determine the orientation of the development of things. Therefore, for the sake of correctly dealing with revolutionary mass movements, we must make a class analysis of the main trend and side issues in mass movements, and cannot merely take into consideration individual phenomenon or arrange for display some fragmentary materials, but must look at the whole situation, the essence and the line.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The line determines the essence and main trend of a mass movement. If the line is correct, the main trend is always good, and the achievements always form the nine fighters, while the shortcomings and problems can only be side issues and the one finger.

This is because the correct line is a product of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism and concrete revolutionary practice, and the unity of the subjective and objective points of view and of revolutionary

character and scientific character. Based on the general trend of the development of human society and the historical mission of the proletariat, it correctly defines the orientation and target of the revolution. At the same time, based on the political and economic conditions of society and the objective law of class struggle of a given historical period, it correctly defines the concrete road for the development of the revolution, including a series of general and specific policies and tactics. Therefore, the revolutionary mass movement under the guidance of the correct line and the new things emerging in the mass movement necessarily conform to the demands of historical development and the aspirations of the broad masses of people. If the general orientation is correct, the main trend is always good. The history of our Party, be it the history of the period of democratic revolution or the history of the period of socialist revolution, has repeatedly proven this point.

What is the main trend of the great proletarian cultural revolution? Is it very good or is it the opposite? To answer this question, we also can never look at only individual phenomena, but must take into consideration the situation as a whole, the essence and the line.

The basic line drawn up for our Party by Chairman Mao points out that in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. For the sake of preventing capitalist restoration, we must unfold a socialist education movement, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in correctly comprehending and handling class contradictions and class struggles, correctly distinguish and handle contradictions between the enemies and ourselves and contradictions among the people, and keep on consolidating and strengthening the dictatorshp of the proletariat. This basic line of the Party profoundly reflects the objective law of socialist society. It is a Marxist-Leninist line and a completely correct line.

Based precisely on this basic line, Chairman Mao repeatedly reminded the whole Party and the people of the whole country: It is necessary to be on guard against the rise of revisionism, and especially against the rise of revisionism in the CCP Central Committee. A small handful of those in power taking the capitalist road in the Party are the representatives of the bourgeoi within the Party. They are the most dangerous enemies to the dictatorship of the proletariat. It was also precisely in accord with this basic line that Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the world-shaking great proletarian cultural revolution. This determines that the main trend of the great cultura revolution is necessarily good and the achievements are necessarily the mine fingers. This is also so in reality.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and a profound revolution has taken place in the superstructure including the various spheres of culture. The broad masses of people and cadres have raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution, strengthened their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and extensively launched mass movements "to learn from Tach'ing in industry" and "to learn from Tachai in agricul ture" throughout the country. The situation of a new leap is appearing in

industrial and agricultural production and on the cultural, scientific, technical and other fronts. "Orioles sing, swallows swirl everywhere." Isn't this a sight everyone could see? Chairman Mao points out, "The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." Chairman Mao's instruction has precisely affirmed the main trend of the cultural revolution from the line, the essence and the general situation. Anyone who embraces the Marxist world outlook and truly acknowledges the basic line of the Party definitely cannot have any doubt about this scientific statement of Chairman Mao's.

The great proletarian cultural revolution began on the educational battlefront. In starting their counter-attack in revenge against the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeoisie also attempted to make a breach on the educational battlefront. They talked wildly to negate the main trend of the revolution in education and to pervert the orientation of the revolution in education because they wanted to reverse the verdicts on and settle accounts with the great cultural revolution, and change the basic line of the Party. This is the essence of this struggle.

Does fully affirming the main trend of the mass movement under the guidance of the correct line mean negating those problems of minor aspects? Of course not. Chairman Mao has pointed out, "These non-essential or minor aspects must not be overlooked and must be dealt with one by one. But they should not be taken as the essential or main aspects, or we will lose our bearings." ("On the Question of Agricultural Cooperation") Marxism holds that main trend and the side issues stand for the unity of opposites. Only by grasping the main trend, or the principal aspect of this pair of contradictions, and fully affirming the great achievements of the mass movement, maintaining the correct line and firmly grasping the general orientation of the revolution could we solve problems of minor aspects in the process of continuing the revolution. If we do not distinguish between the main trend and side issues and take the non-essential or minor aspects as the essence and main trend, we are bound to stumble and make mistakes in orientation and the line, and also basically could not solve those problems that do not form the main trend.

The appearance of some side issues in a great revolutionary mass movement has various causes. Some are due to interference by the revisionist line and sabotage and disruption by a small handful of bad elements which bring certain temporary difficulties and problems to our revolutionary work. This is a phenomenon of class struggle. This account must be settled with the revisionist line and the small handful of class enemies. Some are due to shortcomings and problems brought about by our lack of experience in work. These shortcomings in our advance could, in the course of revolutionary practice, be completely be overcome by means of summing up experience. There are also certain inadequacies appearing in the process of the growth of new things. Any new thing follows a process of gradual development and gradual consummation. If we expect a new thing to be completely perfect the moment it is born, that amounts to negating the new thing and hence also social reform and social progress.

In short, the emergence of some shortcomings and problems that are side issues in a revolutionary mass movement is completely in conformity with the law of class struggle, the law governing human cognition and the law governing the growth of new things. Regarding these problems, we should, under the guidance of the correct line, adopt a positive attitude and measures to solve them. Those people for Right-reversal of verdicts definitely do not truly want to solve these problems, but just use this as an excuse in a vain attempt to negate the correct line and the revolutionary mass movement. On this question we must stand by the principle of Marxism and draw a clear line of demarcation with opportunism.

Historical experience merits attention. The facts of class struggle of the socialist period in our country show that following the vigorous rise of a great revolutionary movement, every time the dazzling sight of socialist new things appears over the horizon, the bourgeoisie and their representatives always leap forth to rave and curse and make unreasonable denunciations against them. They direct their attack at a single point and try all they could to exaggerate that without caring for the rest. This is one of the tactics they are accustomed to use.

In 1955, during the upsurge of socialist reform in China's countryside when 500 million peasants were advancing along the socialist road as guided by Chairman Mao, Liu Shao-ch'i and company laid hold of certain side issues appearing in the cooperation movement, and tried their utmost to exaggerate them. They openly hoisted the black banner of "opposing venturesome advance" and cut down co-ops in great numbers in a vain attempt to negate the general line of the Party for the transition period. In 1957, following the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production in China, the bourgeois rightists whose nerves had been pricked by this great socialist upheaval appeared in great numbers to make blustering attacks against the Party. They used the most vicious language to smear the excellent situation of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and slandered the claim that "achievements are primary and shortcomings are secondary" as "formalism." In 1958, the powerful waves of the movement to switch-over to people's communes and the situation of the great leap forward appeared under the guiding light of the general line of the Party for building socialism. In the following year, P'eng Te-huai and company burst out through the door to look everywhere for "shortcomings" in the people's communes and the great leap forward with great pains. They picked up things of no significance for use as banners, and staged frenzied attacks against the general line of the Party.

This most profound social transformation in the form of the great proletarian cultural revolution was hated to the bone by the bourgeoisie and their representatives. Hiding in dark corners, Lin Piao and company spread rumors, shot arrows from the dark, and maliciously attacked the great cultural revolution of "making a mess of things." They vainly tried to negate the great cultural revolution, turn back the wheels of history and realize their sinister conspiracy to "subdue one's self and return to propriety."

In the recent Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we again see the bourgeoisie up to their old tricks. The history of facts of class struggle

tells us that the objective of the revisionists in adopting the tactics of attacking one point and ignoring the rest to negate the main trend of the revolutionary mass movement is to change fundamentally the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism.

When the revisionists attack and curse the great cause of our proletarian revolution, what actually are those "shortcomings" they take such great pains to gather? Although some of them have already been overcome in our work, they cling to them so as to reverse verdicts through them. Although some are in the course of being overcome in our work, they still vigorously play them up and find faults with them in a thousand and one ways. Some "shortcomings" have basically never appeared in our work, but are figments of their imagination and pure fabrications. Some are problems they themselves have created by interfering with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and like a thief crying "stop thief," they just try to strike back. Although some are actually great achievements in the revolutionary mass movement, they take the reactionary stand, confound black and white, consider them to be "shortcomings" and attack them. All these show that the world outlook of the revisionists is in every sense that of idealism and metaphysics.

What merits attention is that this kind of reactionary idealist and metaphysical world outlook often appears in the guise of eclecticism. It confuses the principal and secondary aspects of the contradiction, subjectively rank the two on an equal footing, adopts the version of "on the one hand" and "on the other hand," "always wriggles like a snake between two exclusively points of view" (Lenin: "One Step Forward, Two Steps Backward"), strives to give people a sort of spurious satisfaction, and hence, completely distorts the essence of things. At present, have not some people adopted this tactic in an attempt to negate the great cultural revolution and socialist new things? Following the word "naturally" they first utter a few insincere words of praise, but after the word "however," they do all they can to vilify and attack same. Outwardly, they appear to be "all-embracing" and "fair," but actually, they harbor hostility and have an ulterior object in view. Their aim is definitely not to seriously sum up lessons from experience, help new things grow, or consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution. On the contrary, they attempt to negate the main trend of the great cultural revolution, destroy the fruits of the great cultural revolution, and return step by step to the old road of the revisionist line. Lenin once pointed out, "In falsifying Marxism in opportunist fashion, the substitution of eclecticism for dialectics is the easiest way of deceiving the masses." The tactic of this kind of opportunism possesses the greatest deceptiveness, and we must never allow ourselves to be taken in.

In our revolutionary ranks there are often some comrades who could not distinguish between the main trend and side issues of the revolutionary mass movements, and the moment they notice an individual shortcoming or problem, they become alarmed and the view of a mountain is blocked out by a single leaf before their eyes. They fail to see that in the revolutionary people "behind a hundred mistakes there are ten thousand great heroic actions." (Lenin: "Letter to American Workers") Because their minds are still stubbornly fettered by old ideas and the old force of habit, they are unable to correctly deal with the revolutionary mass movements and socialist new things. If this

kind of idealist and metaphysical world outlook is not properly transformed, they will inevitably lose their bearings and even fall into the quagmire of Right opportunism.

Chairman Mao pointed out back in 1927 that three different attitudes could be adopted toward the revolutionary mass movements: "To march at their head and lead them? To trail behind them, gesticulating and criticizing? Or, to stand in their way and oppose them?" Today, in the period of socialist revolution, this extremely acute problem is still placed in front of each of us. All Communist Party members and all revolutionary comrades should bravely stand on the forefront of the revolutionary mass movement, seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in practice, learn to use dialectical materialism and historical materialism to observe, study, analyze and solve problems, and on the basis of integrating theory with practice clearly understand the objective law governing class struggle in the socialist period, distinguish the character, object, task and future of the socialist revolution, and clearly understand "why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie," so that no matter at what time and whatever they are doing, they could maintain taking class struggle as the key link and would not be afraid of resisting, repudiating and waging struggle against those absurd arguments for negating revolutionary mass movements and stifling the new things, and be promoters of progress in the proletarian revolution.

Socialism is bound to triumph over capitalism and new things are bound to triumph over moribund things. This great doctrine of historical materialism is an objective law independent of man's will. We firmly believe that "nothing is hard in the world if you dare to scale the heights." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, regardless of how many storms and twists and turns we would encounter hereafter, there is no force in the world that could stop the advance of the roaring and rolling torrents of the socialist revolution.

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WOMEN'S DAY

Peking Women's Federation Holds Get-together in Celebration of "March 8" International Working Women's Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1976)

_____ the peking women's federation held a get-together in the auditorium of the chinese people's political consultative conference here this afternoon in celebration of the international working women's day.

present were wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, li su-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and more than 1,200 people, including women representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers and of various circles in the chinese capital.

among the guests were wives of diplomatic envoys of various countries to china, foreign women diplomats, women experts and wives of experts from various countries who are helping china with her socialist construction, women guests now visiting peking, women correspondents from foreign countries as well as foreign women students and trainees in peking.

the gathering was alive with jubilant expressions of unity and friendship. women representatives of various chinese nationalities from all trades exchanged views on the excellent current situation both at home and abroad. they talked cordially with the guests from various parts of the world, wishing that the friendship and unity of the chinese women and women of various countries in the world would be constantly consolidated and developed.

present at the gathering were women members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee, women members of the n.p.c. standing committee, women ministers and vice-ministers of the state council, leading members of the peking women's federation and women representatives of various circles in the chinese capital, including pasang, teng ying-chao, liu hsiang-ping, chen mu-hua, lin li-yun, chien cheng-ying, wei feng-ying, hsieh ching-yi, tsai shu-mei, yang po-lan, yang fu-chen, tang wen-sheng, chu hui-fen, ou tang-liang, yang pei-lien, lo shu-chang, chao chun-chen, kang ke-ching, fu yu-fang, wang hai-jung, ku hsiu-lien, liu ang, hsia chih-hsu, chiang hui-lien, li chen, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, ting hsueh-sung, li pao-kuang, hsieh ping-hsin and hsu kuang.

peking children and artists entertained the gathering with a programme of songs, dances and musical items and drew warm applause.

Women of Various Callings in Peking Meet in Celebration of International Working Women's Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1976)

more than 13,000 women of various callings in peking held a meeting yesterday afternoon in celebration of the international working women's day.

they expressed their determination to fully contribute their share to socialist revolution and construction as "half of the force" and carry to the end the current struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind of reversing previous correct decisions.

fu yu-fang, chairman of the peking women's federation, made a speech at the meeting. she pointed out: "the chinese working women are marking the international working women's day amid the great struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind of reversing previous correct decisions.

"the current struggle in china is a continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it is a great struggle waged by the proletariat to prevail over the bourgeoisie, a great struggle for socialism to prevail over capitalism and for marxism to prevail over revisionism. it concerns the future and destiny of our party and state and the complete emancipation of women," she said.

she said: "the women's liberation movement of the proletariat has always been closely linked with the liberation struggle of the proletariat. the emancipation of working women is inseparable from the victory of the proletariat. women can win real emancipation only when the proletariat has won victory. the history of the women's movement led by our party is a history of struggle of the proletariat and the working women, led by chairman mao and the communist party, against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. the women's organizations under the leadership of the party are an outcome of class struggle and are an instrument of the party for waging class struggle.

"during the period of socialism, the women's movement must still take class struggle as the key link. the fundamental principle and task of women's work is to mobilize the broad masses of women to conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, take an active part in the criticism of the bourgeoisie and revisionism and strive for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the prevention of a capitalist restoration, the building of socialism and the transition to communism."

fu yu-fang said: "since the start of the cultural revolution, the broad masses of working women have conscientiously studied marxist-leninist works and chairman mao's works, roundly criticized revisionism, repudiated the doctrines of confucius and mencius and ideology of the exploiting classes, and gained further emancipation politically and ideologically. they have brought into full play their role as 'half the force' in socialist revolution and construction.

"among peking's women workers and peasant women," she added, "the contingent of theorists now totals 110,000 and has become an important force in making socialist revolution in the superstructure. after finishing middle school, 200,000 girl students have settled in the countryside to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and become vanguards for closing the gaps between workers and peasants, city and country, manual labour and mental labour. more than 7,000 women 'barefoot doctors' are active in the countryside and mountainous areas. a large number of militia women are active, training and working alongside the men comrades. more than 100,000 housewives have joined in public activities and are taking part in collective productive labour. many outstanding women have been elected to leading posts at various levels."

"all this," fu yu-fang said, "represents great victories for chairman mao's revolutionary line and fruitful results of the women's movement which upholds class struggle as the key link."

other speakers at the meeting included women representatives of peking's workers, commune peasants, shop assistants, neighbourhood workers and college students.

Shanghai Women Workers Greet International Women's Day with Achievements

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 8, 1976)

some 10,000 women metal workers met to exchange experience in shanghai, china's leading industrial city, on the eve of the "march 8" international working women's day.

the meeting was the first of its kind to be held under the joint sponsorship of the shanghai women's federation and the shanghai scientific and technical exchange centre.

before 1958, the year of china's great leap forward, women machine tool operators were a rarity. the first group of women metal cutting workers came to the fore in the great leap forward year. with the development of revolution and production, women today account for 50 per cent of the city's total number of metal workers and in some workshops and working sections, for 80 per cent.

the great proletarian cultural revolution which began ten years ago fired their greater enthusiasm for socialism and creativity in their work. women workers of the shanghai paper machinery plant have made a host of technical innovations over the past three years, producing and improving 18 advanced cutters and jigs, including multi-head drill bits. at the meeting, they demonstrated these machine tools to an appreciative audience.

the "march 8" technical innovation group of the shanghai chiuching machinery plant reported to the meeting its achievements of recent years.

in order to turn out more machine tools for the state, the group succeeded with the help of fellow workers and technicians in making a multi-spindle hydraulic boring machine in three months last year. it has proved itself in practice and increased work efficiency 13 fold.

the group greets every new women's day with new achievements and in recent years has chalked up 30 major technical innovations.

forty-three-year-old chen hsiao-feng, leader of the group, and her fellow member, 45-year-old chu hsiu-chen, attended the meeting. the two veteran workers knew the suffering of the old society and both had been illiterate until liberation. they studied conscientiously and worked hard and have been cited as advanced workers of shanghai. both have become members of the chinese communist party. the

group leader is now studying in the workers' college run by her plant at the meeting she demonstrated cutting tools her group had improved.

many women metal workers have become active innovators with rich practical experience. li yueh-ying of the shanghai hukuang paper machinery plant has to her credit a good number of improvements and has contributed a lot to the revolution. at the meeting, she demonstrated a lathe she had improved which turned the use of the tool from rough cutting to fine cutting. the new processing improved quality and tripled work efficiency.

most of the demonstrators were women who had grown to maturity during the great cultural revolution. a milling machine, demonstrated by tang su-hung, a 24-year-old woman worker of the shanghai no. 1 silk machinery plant, and her fellow workers, had increased work efficiency by 6 times and improved the surface finish, solving a key production problem in the plant.

big precision machine tools were once operated only by old and skilled men workers. at the meeting, many women workers demonstrated operations on such machines, showing how, as chairman mao has said, "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too."

the growth of industrial production sets a higher demand on the processing of various kinds of spareparts. the demonstration of 108 items by women workers from 52 factories included the operation of lathes, milling machines, planers, grinders, boring machines and drilling machines. the demonstrations of various kinds of drill bits, cutting tools and chucks reflects the technical level of the shanghai women workers in the machine tool industry.

Women Prop Up Half of Sky

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1976)

some 10,000 working women in china have been promoted to leading posts in party committees at provincial, county and commune levels since the beginning of last year.

this shows that new china is paying great attention to the training of women cadres and that working women are playing an increasingly important role in china's socialist revolution and construction.

at the bottom rung of the social ladder before liberation, china's working women were dominated by four kinds of authority -- political, clan, religious and the husband authority. today women and men are on an equal footing in political, economic, cultural, social and family affairs. working women are showing great talent and wisdom in various spheres. people say: "women are propping up half of the sky excl."

in taching, china's leading oilfield, women workers account for 25 per cent of the total. among them, over 1,900 are working in various leading bodies. there are 127 women's drilling teams or groups.

overcoming many difficulties, a model women's drilling team has sunk ten top quality oil and water wells in the six months since its inception. the team sank a 1,200-metre-deep oil well in seven days and four hours, setting a new national record for women's teams.

a women's oil-extraction team, whose members average 21 years of age, has maintained high and stable output for the dozens of wells under its care in the past five years. the crude oil it extracted in the five years was more than four times the national total for the 42 years preceding 1949, the year of liberation. the team has been cited as an advanced unit.

today, as in the taching oilfield, women working in industry and transport throughout the country are going all out to speed up socialist revolution and construction. they are not only capable of handling production in the light industries, but have also mastered techniques in the power, machine-building, metallurgical, coal-mining, national defence, lumbering, transport and many other industries.

there are women pilots and commanders in the airforce of the people's liberation army.

serving the people whole-heartedly, the "march 8th" women train crew that run on the peking-harbin line has achieved a safe and punctual running of 555,000 kilometres since it was formed three years ago.

members of a fisherwomen team, with an average age of 18, fished on the frozen talai lake in northeast china and hauled in a big catch of 546 tons in one winter.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the broad masses of women, together with men, criticized reactionary confucius fallacies such as "men are superior to women". this further fired their enthusiasm for building socialism.

in china's vast rural areas, an absolute majority of able-bodied women take part in farm work, greatly contributing to china's good harvests. last winter, tens of millions of women took part in farmland improvement. women of the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, are a main force and shock brigade in farm production. the men there say: "every inch of tachai's 53 hectares of land is watered by the sweat of our women."

during the mass movement to learn from tachai, women peasants in hopei province studied agro-techniques hard and formed themselves into 42,400 women's scientific experimental groups and 120,000 women's cotton-growing teams.

the women of china play an important role not only in industrial and agricultural production, but also in culture and education, public health, science and technology, and other spheres of the superstructure.

through repeated experiments, a woman technician of the taching oilfield succeeded in making two fracturing fluids which have a high degree of viscosity. these fluids would bring an additional two million tons of crude oil a year.

phanthog of tibetan nationality, the deputy leader of the chinese mountaineering expedition who is a mother of three children, ascended qomolangma feng, the world's highest peak, from its north slope on may 27, 1975. she displayed the indomitable spirit of chinese women, who dare to scale any heights in all kinds of work.

chinese women have taken an active part in the movement to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, especially the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. reports from peking show that women theoretical activists account for 46 per cent of the capital's total, numbering 115,000.

at present, the chinese women have plunged into an anti-revisionist debate to beat back the right deviationist trend of denying the victories of the cultural revolution. they are determined to make contributions to preventing and opposing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Woman Chemical Engineer in China

(NCNA-English Changchun, Mar. 7, 1976)

fiftynine-year-old chu pao-ying, deputy chief engineer of the research institute of the kirin chemical industrial company in northeast china, was recently commended for integrating with workers and making several contributions of great value in chemical research.

a dozen kinds of special synthetic rubber she has devised in cooperation with workers and other technical personnel are up to advanced technological standards. these products are for electrical machinery, instruments and meters, motor vehicles, and the shipbuilding, aeronautical and electronic industries. many scientific papers and reports on her research have won favourable comments from department concerned.

of the 20 graduating students of the chemical engineering department of a university in 1944, chu pao-ying was among the three recommended to firms for employment. the electrical porcelain factory refused to accept her because she was a woman. after much searching she finally found a job in a phosphorus making factory that had nothing to do with the chemical engineering she had studied. even then, she was dismissed after two months.

chu pao-ying said: "unemployment was a threat over everyone's head in old china, and for women the discrimination was greatest. the few women like me who went into scientific research had almost no chance. scientific research in this field was neglected in those days. research in chemical engineering has made rapid progress since liberation and now there are dozens of chemical engineering research institutes in different parts of the country."

the kirin chemical engineering research institute is staffed by more than 1,000 people and about half the research workers are women. since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, the institute has completed 98 research projects. women have taken part in nearly all of them. chu pao-ying said: "without socialism and the communist party a person like me could accomplish nothing." the chemical engineer has made a serious study of marxism and read many works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao as the guide in remoulding her world outlook and doing research work.

although she qualified for retirement nine years ago with a monthly pension equivalent to 70 percent of her salary and with continued free medical care, as is available to women staff members and workers in

chemical industry, she has kept on working. she says: "my health is good so i want to go on building socialism in new china." she often volunteers to continue working of an evening.

during one research effort on a special synthetic rubber, chu pao-ying could not deal with a question. she turned to the workers for suggestions and their practical experience provided the clue. ever since she has developed even closer contacts with the workers and often studies and does manual labour with them.

chu pao-ying has been cited as outstanding worker many times. she is now a committee member of the kirin provincial women's federation.

Tibetan Women Make Revolution

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Mar. 8, 1976)

more than 30,000 women of tibetan and other minority nationalities in the tibet autonomous region have become members of the chinese communist party and communist youth league since the advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. women account for upwards of 28 per cent of the total number of cadres in tibet, more than double that before the cultural revolution. of these, the number of women cadres at and above county level is now eleven times greater.

this is evidence of the rapid rise in the political and social status of women in tibet. women are playing a big role in socialist revolution and construction.

in old china, the labouring women of tibetan nationality suffered brutal exploitation and oppression at the hands of the three categories of manorial lords -- the local government, the nobility and the monasteries. they led an inhuman life, deprived of all rights. they were cursed as "living ghosts" and "evil omens" and even blamed for hail-storms, frost damage, floods and other natural adversities.

after the abolition of serfdom, in the democratic reform of 1959, the emancipated tibetan serfs, women included, became the masters of their own destiny, and their talents are being fully utilized. during the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius especially, the tibetan women criticized the fallacies that "everything is decided by

heaven", "divine rights" and "men are superior to women" and other attitudes which looked upon women as inferior. With further emancipation in view, a great number of advanced women have come to the fore on all fronts.

Fortysix-year-old Lan Chen is now first secretary of the Pailang county committee of the Chinese Communist Party and head of the county revolutionary committee. A slave of the manorial lords at the age of eight, she was nurtured and educated by the party after liberation, and became a township cadre and Communist Party member. Tempered in the cultural revolution, she raised her political consciousness and working ability to serve the people, and became first secretary of the county party committee in 1974. She worked and studied hard to enhance the unity of the county party committee, enabling it to become a tenacious fighting headquarters in leading the people of the county forward. The county was hit last year by the worst drought of the past decade. With her in the lead, all office cadres went to the villages to join the peasants in carrying water to the fields, digging ditches and directing production. As a result, the county wrested a good harvest.

In the struggle to criticize the revisionist line advocated by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, the Tibetan women have gained a deeper understanding of the fact that "only socialism can save China" and strengthened their resolve to follow the socialist road.

Tsering Lhamo is secretary of the party branch of the Jyeba commune in Nedong county. She took the lead to organize the first mutual-aid team composed of nangzan (hereditary slaves) in the region fifteen years ago. When the region was switching over to higher collectives in 1966 she led the emancipated serfs in organizing the Jteba commune. In the last few years, the commune has done well both in revolution and production under her leadership. The movement to learn from Tachai is in full swing and its collective economy has been expanded and consolidated.

The commune's grain yield averaged 3 tons per hectare in 1974, meeting the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. It reached 3.75 tons per hectare by making sustained efforts to combat some 100 days of dry spells last year.

Tsering Lhamo is now vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, standing committee member of the Nedong county party committee and vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee. At the same time, she retains the style of work of the ordinary peasant and always joins the others in doing productive labour. Local peasants praise her as a good cadre taking the lead along the socialist road.

women in the vast tibetan countryside have criticized feudal fetishes and superstitions. they no longer believe in the heavenly mandate but in revolution. they have organized experimental teams to carry out scientific farming, and joined the men in successfully trial-planting winter wheat, setting a record in output. the local people had never grown winter wheat before.

on the experimental farm of gyantse county along the nyangchu river, some 4,040 metres high above sea level, half the workers are women of tibetan nationality. last year, this farm chalked up a record of 805 kilograms per mu (one-fifteenth of a hectare) in china's winter wheat.

Taiwan Women in Abyss of Misery

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1976)

today, when the masses of the people in taiwan province are suffering from the dark rule of the chiang gang, the women there are in even greater misery. they are subjected to political suppression, economic exploitation and every kind of discrimination and maltreatment.

according to the taiwan press, the wages of woman workers is generally two-third or half that of the men, and young girls earn even less. women have no right to equal pay for equal work and, moreover, are the first to be sacked. some establishments such as the banks employ only men. some organizations, factories and enterprises that do employ women often have an age limitation and other stringent requirements. a textile mill of taoyuan county sacked more than 200 women workers in a little over half a year on the pretext that "the girls do not look beautiful". many women workers are fired when they marry or when they get pregnant.

the so-called "export processing areas" opened by the chiang gang under the signboard of "providing employment opportunities for young women" are actually fleecing agents which provide cheap labour for foreign capitalists. in two processing areas in kaohsiung, most of the 60,000 women workers are 16 and 17-year olds who took the jobs to be independent. once at the processing areas, they "no longer belong to themselves" and the foreign capitalists "use them like machines", working them for over ten hours a day. they are treated as servants and are bullied by the chiang gang foremen. the dormi-

tories in which these girls housed are "narrow, low and dingy". after paying for their board and lodging and other daily necessities, they have "very little left".

due to the serious economic recession in recent years, many industrial and commercial enterprises have cut production, and quite a number have closed down. women workers were the first victims to be fired by the capitalists. according to reports from taiwan, over 70 per cent of the unemployees are women. at the end of 1974, as many as 180,000 women workers had been sacked in the export commodities industry. in order to eke out a living, women workers are forced to work extra hours under conditions which take a toll of their health. in the electronics factories and other trades where women workers are concentrated, accidents are frequent, and in some groups of women workers have died of poisoning. after such accidents, the capitalists refused to assume responsibility for the victims or to pay medical expenses.

unable to make ends meet, many working people in cities and villages in taiwan have had no choice but to sell their daughters to "foster parents", who often later sold them to brothels. rotten to the core, the chiang clique turned many women into victims when it developed tourism in recent years. a hotel for socalled state guests openly provides call girls for foreign tourists. under the chiang clique's policy of national betrayal, as many as 18 "special business ventures" were set up, embracing 1,000 tourist hotels, restaurants, "bath and massage houses," bars, night clubs and cabarets, served by 300,000 prostitutes as well as call girls and bar girls who are prostitutes in disguised forms. the chiang clique shamelessly exploits these women as a source of revenue. last year it imposed a five-fold increase on the permit charges for these "special business ventures". instead of 160,000 dollars new taiwan currency for a year's business licence, it now charges 800,000 dollars. this is more evidence of the chiang clique's criminal exploitation and oppression of women in taiwan.

taiwan newspapers reveal that women in taiwan are plunging into struggles for their right to a decent life and the democratic freedoms. despite the chiang clique's orders, women workers have risen to fight against the capitalists' exploitation. women in city slums fought the reactionary army and police to defend their homes from demolition. rural women have joined the struggle to safeguard the rights of the peasants.

like the broad masses of taiwan compatriots, women in taiwan are true to the socialist motherland and are looking forward to the early liberation of taiwan and their own complete emancipation.

FISHERMEN

Changed Lives for New China's Fishermen

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 7, 1976)

in the choushan island area, china's biggest fishing grounds in the hangchow gulf off the east china sea coast, the average income per capita among the fishing population has increased 2.3 times in the last five years and that of each household 2.5 times.

after the founding of new china, the party and the people's government gave their attention to raising the living standards of the fishing population. the miscellaneous levies and taxes imposed on them before liberation were cancelled. prices for state purchases of aquatic products were raised, the selling prices of goods essential to fishery production were lowered and market prices were stabilized.

the constant development of fishery production and the daily consolidation and growth of the collective economy of the people's communes has brought the fishing population a secure life. when they are fishing out at sea, the collective prepares their meals and provides them with work clothes. the cooperative medical service, practised throughout the fishing areas, provides medical care all year round at a cost to each person of one or two yuan. those injured on the job collect their usual wages, and the collective covers all expenses for medical treatment and convalescence.

the collective provides the retired fishermen with a monthly pension, and widows, widowers, and the aged and disabled with clothes, food and all other daily necessities.

the experience of fisherman lin a-tung of nanfeng fishing brigade of taishan county is a typical example of the sharp contrast of the fishermen's life in old and new china. now 47-year old, lin a-tung was a hired labourer for ten years before liberation in which period he often suffered hunger and cold and earned only enough to buy 15 kilogrammes of maize a year.

now, his family of six lives in four tiled houses with a total floor space of 120 square metres. both he and his eldest son are boatmen in their brigade and his younger son works in a state-owned fishing vessel company. his wife also takes part in productive labour. the total family income comes to some 4,000 yuan a year. monthly expenditure on electricity and food takes no more than 20 per cent of their average monthly income.

the fisherman, who looks younger than his years, said: prices have remained stable for the last 20 years,

market supplies have been good and our life has got better day by day. we put our savings in the bank to help the socialist construction of our motherland."

every household of the brigade now has bank savings.

before liberation, the "three knives" hanging over chinese fishermen's heads were the local despots, the marauders and the storms at sea. lin a-tung's father had chartered a fishing boat with his neighbours but had not been able to earn enough to feed two people. his father fell ill and died before he was born.

"at that time, the local despots, the marauders and kuomintang reactionary bureaucrats worked hand in glove with each other at fleecing us. they collected from us more than 20 kinds of levies and taxes and took from us more than 90 per cent of our catches," lin a-tung said.

in the village where lin a-tung lived before liberation, there were 28 small wooden boats. not one in the hands of the poor fishermen. of the 270 fishermen living there, 174 were hired labourers of the local despots. 48 of the families had to sell their children.

today, the party and the people's government have armed the fishermen against the danger of the storms and taken measures to assure their safety. a comprehensive weather forecast network covers the area. in the more than 380 over moderate gale-force winds that swept the seas in the last five years, not a single boat capsized.

the fishermen, who were hard put to it to feed and clothe themselves in the past, were also starved of culture. but today this is an indispensable part of their lives. the sons and daughters of many families who had been illiterate for generations have become activists in developing culture, education and sports on the island.

twentyseven-year old cho sung-chi who was born in a poor fisherman's family is now a leading member of the propaganda team of the mayi island fishing commune, one of china's early communes. in the last few years, while directing rehearsals of model theatrical productions, the amateur drama groups, he created more than ten new programme items that are much appreciated by the people.

speaking of the fishermen's sufferings because of illiteracy in the old society, cho sung-chi recalled how, in the poverty-striken circumstances of the family, his father had been forced to mortgage the family's tiny plot of land to pay interest on money borrowed from the master of a fish market. because

cho's father was illiterate the master was able to cheat him and seize the piece of land by writing the word "sell" instead of "mortgage" into the title deed.

"under the leadership of the party and chairman mao, we fishermen can and must emancipate ourselves culturally as well as politically and economically," the young man said.

the mayi island commune, now honoured by the people as "an island of poems and essays", has a population of 4,000 in four brigades. junior middle school education has been popularized and senior middle school education is well on the way to it. the enrollment rate for primary schools has reached 98 per cent and that for middle schools 90 per cent. the commune has a film projection team and the production brigades have amateur propaganda teams which give performances at festivals and when the fishermen return from long stays at sea. the commune's men's and women's amateur basketball teams won the first and third places respectively at a county-wide competition last year.

at present, the whole choushan area has seven propaganda teams and professional opera troupes as well as a large number of film projection teams.

COMETS

Comet To Be Seen in China During First Twenty Days of March

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 7, 1976)

a long-tailed comet will be seen by people with naked eye before dawn in the first 20 days of march, according to a report here from the tzuchinshan (purple mountain) observatory under the chinese academy of sciences. this is the 14th comet discovered in 1975.

the comet is revolving around the sun in a parabolic orbit. it was closest to the sun, about 30 million kilometres away, on february 25 and has since been moving farther and farther away from the sun. the comet will rise in the east ever earlier but become less and less luminous. chinese astronomical workers have been observing and studying it.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Phnompenh, Mar. 8, 1976)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of democratic cambodia, and his wife yesterday received at the palace chinese foreign trade minister li chiang, and all the members of the chinese government economic and trade delegation led by him.

present on the occasion were: prime minister samdech penn nouth and his wife, deputy prime minister khieu samphan, deputy prime minister ieng sary, and national economy and finance minister koy thuon.

chinese ambassador to democratic cambodia sun hao was also present.

the meeting was permeated with an exceedingly cordial and friendly atmosphere.

afterwards, samdech and madame norodom sihanouk gave a banquet in honour of minister li chiang and members of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Official Goodwill Delegation
Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1976)

an ethiopian official goodwill delegation arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. leader of the delegation is captain moges wolde michael, chairman of the economic committee of the provisional military administrative council of socialist ethiopia.

the members of the delegation include ato zegaye assfaw, minister of land and settlement of the provisional military government.

the distinguished ethiopian guests were welcomed at the airport by ku mu, chinese vice-premier of the state council; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; peng min, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission; and hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

present at the airport were fantaye biftu, member of the ethiopian official goodwill delegation and ethiopian ambassador to china, and officials of the ethiopian embassy in peking.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets New Ethiopian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1976)

chinese vice-premier ku mu met here this afternoon with fantaye biftu, new ethiopian ambassador to china.

present on the occasion were li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Gives Banquet in Honor of Ethiopian Official Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1976)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the ethiopian official goodwill delegation led by captain moges wolde michael, chairman of the economic committee of the provisional military administrative council of socialist ethiopia.

among the guests were fantaye biftu, ethiopian ambassador to china, and officials of the ethiopian embassy in peking.

present were chiao kuan-hua and ho ying, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-

minister of economic relations with foreign countries; peng min, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission; hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned.

vice-premier ku mu spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

he warmly praised the provisional military government of ethiopia which has, since its establishment, initiated a series of social reforms, actively developed the national economy and achieved gratifying progress.

"in international affairs," he said, "ethiopia pursues a foreign policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism and colonialism, supports national liberation movements and has contributed its efforts to promoting the african cause of unity against imperialism."

"the chinese government and people heartily rejoice at the successes won by the ethiopian government and people and wish you continuous new victories on your road of advance," he added.

dwelling on the excellent revolutionary situation in africa, vice-premier ku mu said: "the african countries and people have scored one victory after another in their struggle to combat imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism, safeguard state sovereignty, develop the national economy and protect national resources. the national liberation movement in southern africa is developing vigorously."

he pointed out that "the superpowers, colonialism and white racism are not reconciled to their defeat. they are resorting to all kinds of underhand schemes and putting up frenzied struggles. in particular, social imperialism, which claims to be a 'natural ally' of african countries, has stepped up its efforts to grab spheres of influence, strategic points and natural resources in africa in order to contend for world hegemony. its outright aggression and interference in angola have further revealed its ferocious features. however, all imperialists and reactionaries are paper tigers, and social imperialism is no exception. a colossus with feet of clay, it looks powerful, but is inwardly weak; it is wildly ambitious, but lacks strength. doing evil everywhere in africa, it will eventually arouse even stronger resistance on the part of african countries and people. in the end, it will find itself besieged ring upon ring by the great african people."

the chinese vice-premier expressed the confidence that the african people, who have won independence and freedom after waging protracted struggles, will surely heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity, persist in struggle and carry the fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism through to the end.

he said china and ethiopia have always sympathized with and supported each other and forged a profound friendship in the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the provisional military government of ethiopia since its establishment has made positive efforts to consolidate and strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between china and ethiopia. the present visit to china by the ethiopian official goodwill delegation will surely make a new contribution to enhancing the friendship and mutual understanding between the chinese and ethiopian peoples and further promoting the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

in his speech, delegation leader moges wolde michael conveyed the warm greetings to the government and people of the people's republic of china from the government and people of ethiopia.

he said: "ethiopia and china have had a long history. both have suffered feudal and imperialist suppression for very long times and valiantly fought against aggressive forces of fascism."

"in february of 1974, the ethiopian people, led by the armed forces, took up arms against the feudo-bourgeois regime and overthrew the oppressive yoke of feudalism," he added.

he gave an account of the various moves adopted by the new regime in transforming the society, and expressed the conviction that, despite all difficulties, the ethiopian people would win ultimate victory.

"ethiopia is a member of the third world and is also a member of the non-aligned countries. as such, it adheres to the basic guiding principles of non-alignment. it actively combats imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and zionism, and supports national liberation movements," the delegation leader continued.

moges wolde michael pointed out that aside from carrying out socialist reconstruction after liberation, china has also consistently struggled against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, and has gained the respect and admiration of all the peace-loving peoples of the world. he expressed the wish that the friendship and solidarity between the people of ethiopia and china would grow constantly.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice President of China-Japan Amity Association Meets and Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and gave a banquet here this evening in honour of yoshiro royama, a progressive japanese political commentator, and his wife sechiko royama. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were leading members of departments concerned shen chen, sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun.

yoshiro royama and his wife arrived in peking on the evening of march 5 at the invitation of the host association.

NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei Fetes Japanese Visiting Group of National Railway Engine Drivers' Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1976)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress met and feted here this afternoon the japanese visiting group of national railway engine drivers' union led by ichiro tomita with yuhachi hirahara as secretary-general. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and han hsi-ya and mao pao-chung, leading members of departments concerned.

Japanese High School Brass Band Gives Opening Concert in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1976)

the touring japanese nagoya denki high school brass band gave its opening performance here this evening.

the band entertained chinese audience with a rich programme of japanese folk songs, children's rhymes, marches and ditties (bushi). a suite of four japanese folk songs and three chinese songs they played drew warm applause from the audience.

with friendly sentiments for the chinese people, the band played suites of selections from the "white-haired girl", the "red detachment of women" and the piano concerto "the yellow river".

the band marked the "march 8" international working women's day today by playing the march "japanese and chinese women arm in arm" with the struggle and friendship of the women of the two countries as the theme.

exuding indignation and intense emotion, the japanese student-musicians performed songs that voice the japanese people's determination to recover the northern islands. one of them is the "hokkai kazoeuta", the theme song of the hokkaido people's movement to recover the northern territory. the audience gave them a long applause as an expression of resolute support to the japanese people in their just struggle.

among those in the audience were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations concerned sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, yen hung-liang, liang tse-min and liu hsi-lin.

present were diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy here and japanese friends in peking.

atsushi goto, masao nagao and kyuhei muraoka, leader, deputy leader and secretary-general of the brass band, accompanied the guests at the concert.

at the end of the performance, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented a basket of flower to the japanese musicians, congratulating them on their successful performance.

MALAYSIA

New Malaysian Cabinet Formed

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1976)

a new malaysian cabinet has been formed with hussein onn as prime minister and defence minister, hussein onn announced on march 5, according to a kuala lumpur report quoting the local press.

the cabinet of 24 ministers includes deputy prime minister and education minister mahathir mohamed, foreign minister ahmad rithaudden, finance minister razaleigh hamzah and minister of home affairs ghazali shafie.

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Denounces Soviet Expansion in Southeast Asia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1976)

the soviet social-imperialist penetration and expansion in southeast asia are the main threat to the peace and security of the area, says an editorial broadcast by the "voice of malayan revolution" on march 6.

the editorial says: at present, "the scramble between the soviet union and the united states for world hegemony has become bitter. they have carried out aggression and expansion everywhere and stepped up armament race, bringing about graver danger of war. soviet social-imperialism, in particular, is more ambitious and has become the main source of a new world war."

"soviet social-imperialism is stretching its tentacles of expansion everywhere in an attempt to pursue hegemonism. in africa, it has instigated the civil war in angola, sent there large quantities of munitions and a great number of military personnel, and mobilized cuban mercenary troops to commit direct aggression; in southeast asia, it has stepped up penetration and expansion there and become the main threat to the peace and security of the area." "to realize its aggression and expansion," the editorial says, "the soviet union has sent many spy ships and agents to our country under the pretext of 'aid', 'trade', 'ship repairing', 'fishing' and 'cultural exchange', and even built a monument to glorify the navymen of the old tsars."

"the struggle of the people of third world countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is

developing rapidly. the contradiction between the people of the world and imperialism, particularly soviet social-imperialism, is ever sharpening. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history. the factor for revolution is quickly growing. both old-time imperialism and soviet social-imperialism will be buried by the people of the world," the editorial concludes.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: "Finesse of Dispute"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1976)

a commentary carried in today's "people's daily" entitled "finesse of dispute" points out that the root cause of the "disastrous" crop failure in the soviet union last year lies in man's faults instead of natural calamities. it results from the revisionist line pursued by the brezhnev renegade clique and its all-round restoration of capitalism. excerpts from the commentary follow:

a dispute is going on in and outside the kremlin as to whether "man's faults" or "natural calamities" are the cause of the "disastrous" failure in soviet agriculture in 1975.

it is deplorable indeed that the total grain output in the soviet union last year was merely 140 million tons, less than 70 per cent of the planned target. it is worthwhile to find out who, after all, should bear the responsibility for all this. some people said that "not man but nature is responsible", grumbling at the hateful heaven for not being helpful. obviously they made the hue and cry simply to absolve the soviet revisionist ruling clique of its crimes and put the blame for the complete bankruptcy in agriculture entirely on god.

unexpectedly, other people in the soviet union have come out to repudiate this argument, claiming that man's faults were the main reason. they argued that blame should be put on heads of certain economic departments, who had issued orders right and left and grossly violated such rational management as observing proper sowing period and the system of crop rotation. "mother nature itself has not overstepped its usual orbit", they asserted,

and therefore "one should not curse mother nature". these people even spoke of "rehabilitation" of god.

people may well ask: in this dispute, on which side does brezhnev stand, who is considered as having made "major personal contributions" to the "upsurge" of soviet agriculture? his latest performance at the "25th congress" indicates that he is a fence-sitter in the dispute. just look: while alleging that the reason for the deterioration of agriculture lies in the "unprecedentedly dry spell", he confessed that drought was "not the only" cause. blaming god and man; and without bias and without favour excl. what a fine show of justice and comprehensiveness excl. however, brezhnev's intention is clear. when he supports the advocates of "natural calamities", he might shift all responsibilities onto god; and when he is in favour of the advocates of serious "man's faults", he could shift the responsibilities onto the "scapegoats" below. this was illustrated by the fact that within a short period of over a month agricultural ministers of seven union republics had lost their posts, and the "25th congress" had kicked out the soviet agricultural minister from the political bureau of the soviet revisionists' central committee. as a matter of fact, the root cause of man's faults lies in the revisionist line and policy pursued by brezhnev and his all-round restoration of capitalism; it lies in the perverse act of the soviet revisionist renegade clique in feverishly militarizing the national economy. this is a fundamental question which the soviet revisionists have made painstaking efforts to cover up but found it impossible to do so in the dispute between the argument of natural calamities and that of man's faults.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

March 17, 1976 No. 6056

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* NATIONAL *
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ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND CLASS STRUGGLE

Economic Reconstruction Must Take Class Struggle As the Key Link

- after reading Lenin's More on Trade Unions, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 25, 1976)

In the current struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we can see more and more clearly that an important theoretical basis of the revisionist line pushed by the capitalist roaders within the Party is the notorious reactionary theory of productive forces.

The theory of productive forces is a revisionist trend of thought of an international character. It solitarily describes productive forces as the sole factor that decides the development of society, denies the active role of the relations of production and the superstructure, and denies that class struggle is the mighty motive force for social progress and the development of production. Since the time of Bernstein, revisionists of all descriptions invariably used it to tamper with and take the place of the Marxist theories on the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the course of leading the revolution and construction in Russia, Lenin repeatedly unfolded criticism of the theory of productive forces advocated by the revisionsits. In the book More on Trade Unions, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin, Lenin deeply exposes and criticizes the revisionist fallacies of Trotsky, Bukharin and company that

politics and economy are equally important, as well as the eclectic tactics they played with, and incisively expounds the utmost importance of the correct solution of production tasks from the political aspect toward the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of the socialist economy in the period of socialism. The study of this brilliant work of Lenin's is of extremely great actual significance toward our correctly knowing and handling the dialectical relationship between politics and the economy, deeply criticizing the theory of productive forces advocated by those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and taking class struggle as the key link to grasp revolution and promote production.

At the end of 1920 when the civil war had just come to an end in the Soviet Union, Lenin explicitly pointed out: "The entire hinge of the current political situation is that we are now at the turning point of the transitional period, a period of transition from war to economic construction marked by certain twists and turns." For the sake of achieving this transition, Lenin promptly drew up for the Party new principles and policies in the light of the new situation. It was precisely under such historical conditions that a great debate on the question of trade unions broke out within the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik).

In the Soviet Union at that time, the civil war had just come to an end and "the relationship between the proletariat and the peasantry has undergone some changes." The condition for the military and political alliance of workers and peasants established during the period of civil war had changed. The military communist policy practiced at that time was already in conflict with the interests of the peasants, and the peasants began to resent the system of surplus grain collection. The serious damage done by protracted war on the economy had aggravated the difficulties of people's livelihood. The class enemy made use of this opportunity to carry out sabotage, and even incited uprisings. Under such circumstances, for the sake of rapidly rehabilitating and developing agriculture and industry, and consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin proposed the use of grain levy to take the place of the system of surplus grain collection and the new economic policy to take the place of the military communist policy. History shows that these general and specific policies of Lenin's were the only correct policies for rehabilitating the national economy to facilitate further transition to socialist economic construction.

However, the opportunists like Trotsky who had sneaked into the Party leaped forth to oppose the general and specific policies laid down by Lenin. From the end of 1920 to the spring of 1921, Trotsky resorted to extremely despicable means to make a great fuss about the question of trade unions. He went everywhere to make public speeches and started a great debate inside the Party. He purposely avoided the issue of class antagonisms and class struggle which were exceedingly acute at that time, and preposterously advanced the view that after the conclusion of the civil war "the entire essence of the situation is that we have entered into a new era--the economic era" and "the era of production." He advocated using the policies of "tightening the screw" (i.e., stepping up the military compulsory administrative method toward the working masses) and "consolidating and scrubbing the trade union" (i.e., edging out those leading cadres who carry out the Leninist line from the trade union) to rehabilitate production.

Trotsky and company called for "the nationalization of trade unions," i.e., turning the trade unions into state organs and handing over to the trade unions the functions and powers of production administration, in a vain attempt to negate the leading role of the Party and state under the dictatorship of the proletariat in production. They declared that this was for the sake of "increasing production" by looking at the problem "from the economic aspect." They also attacked Lenin for looking at the problem "from the political aspect" and not caring for production. Trotsky even baldly yelled: "If he can increase the number of boots and the quantity of bread and coal, then he would become the true leader of the working class. The banner we hoisted for the trade union is the banner of economic rehabilitation." Here, Trotsky openly raised the banner of taking the economy as the key link and opposed Lenin in a vain attempt to usurp Party and state leadership and change Lenin's correct line.

For the sake of splitting the Party, Trotsky not only openly declared his disagreement with Lenin's general and specific policies but also cast forth the opportunist "program" he concocted on the question of trade unions. He demanded that the forthcoming 10th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) should make a choice between his "program" and that of Lenin's. In this struggle, the Bukharin clique appeared with the look of a "buffer" faction, but in actual fact was extremely partial to Trotsky. Under the instigation of Trotsky and Bukharin, opportunist factions of every description came forward in large numbers. There were the so-called "workers' opposition faction" headed by Shih-lueh-p'u-ni-k'o-fu (施略普尼柯夫) and the "democratic centralist faction" headed by Sa-p'u-lung-no-fu (萨普龙诺夫). And so on and so forth. All these factions pointed their spearhead against Lenin, while Trotsky was the rootstock and backstage boss of these opposition factions.

History shows that at the crucial moment of major changes in the development of revolution, there are bound to be some people within the Party who wavered or became turncoats, and revisionists are bound to come out to give a show. It was not strange that people like Trotsky and Bukharin leaped forth to oppose Lenin and his revolutionary line. On behalf of the interests of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes, they vainly attempted to split the Party's ranks from within, to sabotage the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, to disintegrate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

For the sake of waging struggle against opportunists like Trotsky and Bukharin, Lenin published More on Trade Unions, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin and other brilliant works. He exposed the criminal plots of Trotsky and Bukharin for splitting the Party, deeply criticized all kinds of fallacies they spread at that time, and pointed out that they "have committed a series of essential mistakes involving the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat." Under the leadership of Lenin and after going through an intense great debate, the whole Party finally shattered the erroneous line of Trotsky and Bukharin.

It should be pointed out that the question of trade unions was not a major issue in the policies of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) at

that time. However, the significance of this great debate far exceeded the scope of the question of trade unions, and became an important two-line struggle inside the Party as well as a great event in political life throughout the country. The question of the relations of politics and the economy, of opposing eclecticism and of the special roles played by the Party, the state and trade unions incisivly expounded by Lenin in the course of the great debate were all important questions of principle in the Marxist struggle against opportunism and revisionism. These questions were of very great significance at and after that time to the proletariat of various countries and the theory and practice of their revolutionary political parties.

"Politics is the most concentrated expression of the economy." "Compared with the economy, politics cannot but come first. Without affirming this point, one has forgotten the most rudimentary common knowledge of Marxism." It has been more than half a century since Lenin pointed out this revolutionary truth. However, when we re-study these teachings of Lenin's today in connection with the realities of our socialist revolution and construction--particularly the current struggle for hitting back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we find them especially warm as though they are aimed at our current struggle.

"Politics is the struggle between various classes; politics is a relationship for opposing the world bourgeoisie and winning over the liberated proletariat." What Lenin meant by giving prominence to politics was also that the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie should always be placed in the primary position. "Class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." All Communist Party members can never waver in the least on this issue. Otherwise, we will slide onto the evil road of revisionism.

Why must we take class struggle as the key link and insist on putting proletarian politics in command in our economic construction? This is because the socialist economic construction we practiced is carried out under the historical condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Class struggle is still the motive force for the development of socialist society. The contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, socialism and capitalism, is the principal contradiction of society as a whole. It is the fundamental interest of the proletariat and the working people to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration. Therefore, our economic construction must take class struggle as the key link, and comply with and serve this supreme interest--the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. To properly carry out economic construction and speed up the realization of the four modernizations is the pressing aspiration of the broad masses of the people. But, as was pointed out by Lenin, "In order to realize this aspiration, there must be no dangers and mistakes in politics."

Meanwhile, economic construction itself is also run through with acute class struggle and is fraught with complicated contradictions. The proletariat must take class struggle as the key link, correctly solve these problems and handle all kinds of internal and external relations of economic construction politically, appropriately reform in good time the portion of the superstructure not in conformity with the economic base as well as that portion of the relations of

production not in conformity with the development of productive forces, and steadily consolidate and develop the socialist economic base and the superstructure that are in conformity with the development of productive forces. Only thus can we boost the vigorous development of social productive forces and triumphantly accomplish the task of socialist economic construction.

Historical experience has fully shown that in carrying out economic construction and the four modernizations, there can be two distinctively different kinds of orientation, way, and future: it is either the promotion of social modernization, or the promotion of capitalist modernization. The social-imperialist modernization of the Soviet Union is, however, only one form of capitalist modernization. In this connection, "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In order to insure that our country's economic construction would triumphantly forge ahead along the socialist orientation and road, and avoid committing the same mistakes as the Soviet Union with "satellites sent up to the sky, and the red flag plummeting to the ground," we must firmly grasp this key link of class struggle, and all-roundly and thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the entire set of general and specific policies. Our disagreement with those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts lies not in whether or not we want to speed up the realization of the four modernizations and raise the level of science and technology, but in what line we should pursue and what road we should take in our economic construction.

In the Russian revolution, the Russian followers of Bernstein's revisionism--the "economic faction"--once distorted the Marxist theory that the economy is the foundation and put forward the fallacy that "the struggle waged by the proletariat for the sake of its own economic interests should be of primary significance toward its class development and struggle for liberation." This, as a matter of fact, meant taking economic struggle as the key link. Toward this, Lenin had made a tit-for-tat refutation. Lenin said: "From the principle that economic interests are decisive, we should never draw the conclusion that economic struggle (i.e., struggle by the trade unions) is of primary significance, because generally speaking the most important class interests 'with a decisive role" can only be satisfied through fundamental political reforms. For example, the basic economic interests of the proletariat can only be satisfied through the use of political revolution to make the dictatorship of the proletariat take the place of bourgeois dictatorship." The development of history has fully shown the correctness of this brilliant thought of Lenin's. In his polemics with Trotsky and Bukharin, Lenin further developed this idea and sharply pointed out: "The whole issue lies (and from the Marxist viewpoint, can only lie) in that if a class does not correctly handle problems politically, it cannot maintain its rule and consequently also cannot solve its production tasks." These words of Lenin's have most clearly explained why socialist economic construction must take class struggle as the key link and put proletarian politics in command.

However, for a period of time the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party have stubbornly adhered to the theory of productive forces and the theory of the dying out of class struggle, completely betrayed Chairman Mao's consistent teachings that "Politics is the commander, the soul" and "political work is the life-blood of all economic work," advocated so-called

"three instructions as the key link," and placed on an equal footing and even reversed the relations of production and politics. Thus they have fully exposed their features as out-and-out anti-Marxists.

To take production tasks as the key link means using the secondary items to confuse and take the place of the key link. In essence, this means to resolve taking class struggle as the key link and negate the Party's basic line. This inevitably leads to the practice of "putting techniques in command," "the White-and-expert road," "the expert line," and so on and so forth. If we follow this road of the theory of productive forces, the result can only be capitalist restoration.

What the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts mean by vigorously whipping up an "economic typhoon" is to wage class struggle against the proletariat on behalf of the bourgeoisie. Things are in fact like what was pointed out by Engels and Lenin: "To publicize the idea of giving up politics among the workers is tantamount to pushing them into the embrace of bourgeois politics." "The 'economists' do not absolutely repudiate 'politics,' only that they often slide from the political outlook of social democracy to that of unionism," or from the political outlook of the proletariat to that of the bourgeoisie. Are not the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party who advocate the theory of productive forces and the theory of the dying out of class struggle precisely staging such a show?

The unrepentant capitalist roaders represent the bourgeoisie, and the ulterior object they have in view cannot face the sunlight. Therefore, they never mention class struggle, although in their deeds they have not forgotten even for a minute to launch vengeful counter-attacks against the proletariat. This characteristic of theirs in saying one thing and doing another is decided by their reactionary class nature. Lenin had exposed a long time ago: "It is best that the bourgeoisie does not talk about, analyze and study class struggle, and does not argue for policies from the viewpoint of class struggle." In light of this condition, our "proletarian political party should better not forget class struggle."

Our Communist Party is for class struggle. Without carrying out class struggle, what is the purpose of founding the Communist Party? We have openly proclaimed this right from the Communist Manifesto. In the struggle against opportunism, Lenin had repeatedly reiterated that the "essence" of the "common program" of the proletarian revolutionary political parties of all countries "is to organize the class struggle of the proletariat, lead this struggle, and strive to attain the ultimate goal--to let the proletariat seize political power and organize a socialist society." Our Party Constitution and our Party's basic line both take class struggle as the key link. Therefore, "we must never walk together with those who wish to eliminate this class struggle from the movement."

In the great debate inside the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik), Trotsky, Bukharin and company played with eclectic tactics and described their dispute over princple with Lenin as merely the difference in the method of looking at problems. They claimed that Lenin looked at problems "from the political aspect," while they looked at problems "from the economic aspect."

According to the reasoning of that so-called "buffer faction" of Bukharin, "no matter whether they are political or economic factors, none of them can be discarded." Lenin promptly unmasked this revisionist sophistry, and pointed out: "'Both this and that,' 'on the one hand,...on the other hand'--This is the theoretical stand of Bukharin. This is eclecticism."

Eclecticism is a trick habitually used by opportunists to tamper with Marxism. Those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts use eclecticism to put politics and the economy, political and vocational affairs, politics and scientific technology, and so on and so forth, on an equal footing without distinguishing between the primary and the secondary. They write off the key points, negate the role of proletarian politics as the commander, and negate this key link of class struggle.

Marxism tells us that the nature of a thing is decided by its principal contradiction and principal aspect of the contradiction. Only by grasping and correctly solving the principal contradiction in the socialist society, i.e., the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, can we readily solve various other contradictions, including the question of economic construction. Any attempt to negate this principal contradiction can only lead us astray to capitalism.

Aiming at the absurd arguments spread by those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out: "What! 'Take the three instructions as the key link'! Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's, which adheres to the materialist dialectical theory of one dividing into two, lays hold of the principal contradiction and clearly explains the dialectical relations between class struggle and various items of work in the period of socialism, is an effective and tit-for-tat criticism of the principle of "taking the three instructions as the key link" advocated by the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party.

For the sake of hoodwinking the masses, those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts assume the air of looking at problems in an all-round manner and wildly oppose so-called "one-sidedness" just like Trotsky and Bukharin did in the past. But, people cannot help but ask: No sooner they came to power, they reviled with gnashed teeth that "the present is not as good as the past" because they wanted to reverse the verdicts reached in the great cultural revolution and settle scores with the great cultural revolution. Can this be called opposition to "one-sidedness"? They sensationally clamored about this and that danger, but they never mentioned this greatest danger right before us--revisionism. Can this be for the purpose of opposing "one-sidedness"? The fact is that they sit with their buttocks on the side of the bourgeoisie, when the proletariat want to oppose the bourgeoisie and take class struggle as the key link, they hold that this is not all-sided, and want to practice eclecticism and oppose "one-sidedness." But when they push the revisionist trash, they clamor for "determined practice" and "the bolder the better." They are indeed carried away with haughtiness and arrogance, and there is not any shadow of eclecticism and all-sidedness. It can thus be seen that while they say this is the key

link and that also is the key link, they in actual fact only want one key link, and that is to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

What is noteworthy is that those who are responsible for whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts have again dished out the theory of productive forces and the theory of the dying out of class struggle and other hackneyed stuff which had been criticized during the great proletarian cultural revolution. In some cases, not even the language used has been changed. This phenomenon fully shows that they are capitalist roaders who stubbornly adhere to the revisionist line and refuse to repent. It also shows that the theory of productive forces and the theory of the dying out of class struggle they advocate still have a bit of swindling value and must never be overlooked. The unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party often take over some revolutionary slogans, distort and tamper with them, and make use of them to peddle revisionist trash. In the struggle against revisionism within our Party, Chairman Mao has taught us that we must pay attention to exposing and criticizing eclecticism. He points out: "We should be vigilant against those who do not believe in giving prominence to politics, pretend to obey the order of giving prominence to politics, but spread eclecticism (i.e., opportunism) themselves." This passage of teaching by Chairman Mao is our effective weapon for rebuffing the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and penetratingly criticizing the revisionist line.

In More on Trade Unions, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin, Lenin profoundly exposed and criticized the erroneous line of Trotsky and Bukharin and its great danger, thus enabling the whole Party to fully realize how Trotsky's and Bukharin's "political mistakes have made us depart from the economic task" and "compelled us--most regretfully--to spend a lot of time to rectify these mistakes." History shows that the erroneous political line cannot boost but can only hinder the development of social productive forces. Only by sweeping away this obstacle can we open up a broad road for the development of social productive forces. The great proletarian cultural revolution is the mighty motive force for boosting the development of social productive forces. Our struggle for rebuffing the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is the continuation and deepening of the struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and is also the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Through this struggle, we surely can, on the basis of integrating theory with practice, enhance our ability to discern and overcome revisionism, raise our consciousness in taking class struggle as the key link and adhering to the Party's basic line, speed up the pace of building a modern socialist power, and further consolidate our dictatorship of the proletariat.

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SUCCESSORS

It Is Necessary To Adopt a Correct Attitude Toward the "Children's Corps"

by

Chuang Ning (庄宁)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 28, 1975)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the leading bodies at all levels implementing the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, a large number of young cadres have headed for leading posts. This has brought vigor and vitality to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and greater prosperity to our Party and our state.

How to treat this revolutionary new force is a question of fundamental importance concerning the consolidation and development of the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Every Communist Party member and revolutionary must persist in taking class struggle as the key link, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the study of theory to combat and prevent revisionism, on promoting stability and unity and on boosting the national economy, consolidate and develop the great achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and be promoters of progress in warmly supporting the revolutionary new force.

In the course of leading the Chinese revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao attached great importance to training and selecting new forces. As early as the period of democratic revolution, Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out, "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined. Therefore, it is our fighting task to train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way." In the period of socialist revolution, Chairman Mao further stressed: "In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies, but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." He also called on the whole Party, "from top to bottom to pay widespread and constant attention to the training and upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause."

The training and upbringing of millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution is an important component of the proletarian cadre line laid down by Chairman Mao for our Party. It indicates the direction for us to correctly treat the young cadres.

The older generation of revolutionaries, for the sake of toppling the three big mountains and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat, fought north and south, shed blood, sacrificed their own lives and contributed immortal meritorious services in the past. Today, they continue to exert

themselves in fighting fearlessly for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the building of socialism and the opening of a road leading to the ideal realm of communism.

However, socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. To win complete victory in socialist revolution and socialist construction and ultimately realize communism, it is necessary for several generations, perhaps more than ten generations, of people to wage hard, protracted struggles under the guidance of Marxism. Lenin once pointed out: "In a certain sense it can be said that the task of really building a communist society falls precisely on the shoulders of the young people." It can be seen from this that the development of the revolutionary cause inevitably requires the young people to take over the Marxist revolutionary banner from the older generation of revolutionaries and advance continuously. "If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and cooperation with the old cadres, our cause will be disrupted." We must pay attention to training revolutionary new forces and adopt a correct attitude toward the "children's corps." Only in this way can we make sure that there is no lack of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and that the leadership of our Party and state will remain in the hands of proletarian revolutionaries. Only in this way can we combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The experience of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young created by the broad revolutionary masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution is a brilliant embodiment of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a great achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The new Party Constitution adopted by the 10th CCP National Congress and the new Constitution adopted by the 4th National People's Congress set down clearly that the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading organs at all levels is the organizational principle for Party and state organs, thus providing us with an effective organizational guarantee and creating very favorable conditions for us to train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat according to the five requirements laid down by Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao says, "The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism." We should take note of the special characteristics of the young cadres and adopt a correct attitude toward them in the leading bodies based on the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. As a matter of fact, in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the young cadres who have grown up to maturity through the tempering of the intense struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines have played an active part in socialist revolution and socialist revolution after joining the three-in-one combination leading bodies. In this sense, the adoption of a correct attitude toward young cadres is a crucial question in the correct implementation of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, and is a question of adopting a correct attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist new things.

In dealing with leading bodies based on the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, some comrades often see only the role of the old cadres and pay no attention to the role of the young cadres. This is one-sided and dangerous. If we ignore, doubt, or debase the role of the young cadres, we could directly or indirectly impair the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. Through negating this principle, we could go astray to the evil road of negating socialist new things and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

On the question of how to deal with young cadres, there has always been antagonism and struggle between two lines. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique represented the hopes for restoration of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois as well as the hopes of the newly generated bourgeois elements to usurp power. They made every effort to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. This determined that organizationally they were bound to set up mountain strongholds, practice sectarianism, recruit sworn confederates, frantically oppose Chairman Mao's instruction on training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and bitterly hate the training and selection of young cadres according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It was not that Lin Piao and company did not want the young people. In fact they tried with all ways and means to contend with the proletariat for successors. They distorted and tampered with the requirements set for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and used all kinds of material temptations and the idea of bourgeois rights to corrupt the young cadres. They regarded those revolutionary new forces who dare to struggle against the revisionist line as thorn in their flesh, viciously attacked them and wantonly slandered them. Their criminal purpose was to vainly attempt to make the young cadres abandon the correct road indicated by Chairman Mao and degenerate to become the tool of the landlord and bourgeois classes for them to stage a counter-revolutionary comeback. We must continue to criticize in depth Lin Piao's revisionist cadre line, resolutely and unwaveringly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian cadre line, and adopt a correct attitude toward the young cadres.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and they mature as they are tempered in the great storms of revolution." In order to adopt a correct attitude toward the young cadres according to Chairman Mao's teaching, it is necessary to boldly use them, allow them a free hand in their work, and bring into full play their positive role. Young cadres taking part in the leading bodies have to go through a certain process to acquaint themselves with and temper themselves in leadership work.

Young cadres who have matured through the tempering of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have a high awareness of the two-line struggle. They dare to think, speak up, act and blaze trails and are good in revolutionary spirit. Toward this, we must make ample allowance. We must put full faith in their revolutionary enthusiasm and revolutionary initiative, and boldly allow them to shoulder heavy revolutionary burdens. This can further temper them and enhance their ability in the three great revolutionary movements.

The majority of them always shoulder their burdens well. When they shoulder their heavy revolutionary burdens well, they gain positive experience. When they fail to do so, or when they make mistakes, they gain negative experience. Both positive and negative experiences are very valuable to the growth of young cadres. The attitude of those who fear the dragon in front and the tiger behind and never trust the young cadres cannot bring up cadres.

When talking about training the younger generation, Mr. Lu Hsün made a vivid allegory. He said: "Although a child is very clumsy when he first learns to walk, his mother always warm-heartedly watches him as he takes the first step. Even if the child stumbles, she will not let him lie down in bed until he can walk. If the child lies in bed all the time, he will not be able to walk even when he grows to be 100 years old."

This is the attitude we should take toward the young cadres. Of course, when we advocate that the young cadres should be made to shoulder heavy burdens, we do not mean the heavier the burden the better. The idea and way of making the young cadres do everything regardless of concrete conditions are all wrong.

Many young cadres have been selected from the grassroots level in the three great revolutionary movements. In general, they have some practical experience in struggle. The vague suggestion that young cadres have no experience is not in accord with actual conditions. However, we should also see that compared with the old cadres, the young cadres are not as experienced, especially in leadership work. Therefore, in the process of tempering and bringing up young cadres, it is not only necessary to boldly use them, but also to warmly help them. The old cadres should pass on without reservation their good thinking, good experience and good work style to the young cadres. At the same time, they should tell the young cadres the lessons they have learned from past mistakes so that the latter can take warning from them. They should help the young cadres study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, grasp well the line and general and specific policies of the Party, and sum up experiences of both success and failure. They should constantly encourage the young cadres to guard against arrogance and rashness, remain modest and prudent and continue to forge ahead.

In particular, when young cadres have made mistakes of this or that kind, we should all the more patiently and meticulously help them. We should allow people to make mistakes and correct them and should not despise the young cadres because of this. Nor should we adopt the attitude of coldly looking on and gloating over their misfortune. Much less should we "kill" them with one blow the moment they make mistakes. It is inevitable for cadres to make mistakes and stumble in the course of growth. Practice shows that when one makes mistakes or stumbles so long as he correctly deals with, conscientiously sums up and learns a beneficial lesson from such mistakes, he will gradually become wiser.

We also should not be afraid that young cadres may outstrip us. The supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe. From the viewpoint of development, the latecomers always outdo the old hands and the younger generation always outstrips the older one.

Proceeding from the interests of the cause of proletarian revolution as a whole, old cadres should welcome young cadres outstripping them and help the latter in doing so. This is the correct attitude a revolutionary should take.

The great strategic task of training young cadres has set forth ever higher requirements for old cadres. The rich practical experience of old cadres is valuable, but they should not rest content with the old level. They should study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as well as new problems. They should continuously solve the question of taking a correct attitude toward the great proletarian cultural reovlution, toward the masses and toward themselves. They should conscientiously remold their world outlook.

The young cadres should respect the old cadres and humbly learn from the latter's merits and strong points. They should support the old cadres in work. Although the young cadres in general come from basic-level units and among the masses, they should persistently participate in collective productive labor and integrate themselves with the masses in order to gain new experience in mass and basic-level work through constant practice and constant improvement.

The training of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution is a question of fundamental importance to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat for a hundred, a thousand, nay ten thousand years. From our highest organizations down to the grassroots, we must pay universal and constant attention to such work and carry it out well so that one group of successor to the revolutionary cause will mature group by group and generation after generation, and so that our revolutionary cause will always advance victoriously along the correct Marxist road.

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WOMEN CADRES

Peking Young Women Cadres Grow Up Rapidly

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1976)

the number of young women cadres on various fronts in peking is growing and, nurtured by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, they are infusing the ranks with new vigour.

women cadres account for 40 per cent of the total number of cadres in peking. young women make up one-third of the total number of the women cadres. of the one thousand women cadres who are secretaries, deputy secretaries of the party committees at commune, district, county and bureau levels and chairmen and vice-chairmen of the revolutionary committees at these levels, many are young. pai hsien-pan, deputy secretary of the tahsing county party committee, is only 24 years old.

most of these young women cadres have been recommended to their leading posts by the people during the great proletarian cultural revolution in which, tempered in class struggle and the struggle for production, they raised their ideological level and work ability. they conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, are full of enthusiasm and have close ties with the masses. they represent a new and vital force in chinese life.

li chiao-yun, deputy secretary of the party committee of the peking no. 3 radio appliances factory, was formerly an ordinary worker. during the cultural revolution, she plunged into the battle to criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line while striving to fulfill production tasks. she made rapid all-round progress and was elected a standing committee member of the party committee in 1969. she stood in the van in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in 1974 and was elected deputy secretary of the factory party committee the same year.

when chairman mao's instruction on the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat was issued last year, she consulted the other party committee members and organized study classes for cadres, workers and young people as well as helping to set up theoretical study groups in the workshops and sections. apart from studying the quotations on the dictatorship of the proletariat from marx, engels, lenin and chairman mao, the studies included "capital", "the state and revolution" and "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" and other marxist-leninist works. she often studied with her fellow-workers and discussed and explained questions they raised. this helped them to reach a clearer understanding of the nature, tasks and aims of the

dictatorship of the proletariat and fired them with greater enthusiasm in the struggle.

she often works alongside her factory mates. she says that taking part in productive labour not only enables her to find out the conditions and problems of production but also helps to strengthen her bonds with the workers. last year she was able to uncover the reasons for the long-standing difficulties in fulfilling production targets of some varieties. due to the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line in running enterprises which advocated "profit in command" and "first place to output value", some cadres had looked on goods produced in small numbers as unimportant because, while they yielded low value they required high level technique. she led the workers and staff in criticizing the revisionist attitude. they concluded that so long as a product is needed by the state, they must fulfill the task despite difficulties. last year, the factory not only overfulfilled its planned output and output value but also met its production varieties target.

in order to bring into full play the workers' role in management, she and other party committee members helped set up managerial organizations at the three levels of sections, workshops and factory. through these, the workers have the right to air their opinions about and supervise the political study, and the production and technical work.

young women cadres are also developing rapidly in the rural areas of peking. before the cultural revolution, the party committees of the communes and bureaus of miyun county had few women members. now there are 160 women in these party committees, some of whom are secretaries and deputy secretaries. eighty per cent of these are young women, and nearly one-third of the county's production brigades have young women in the leading posts.

party branch secretary li yen of the nanchuang production brigade of the tingfuchuang people's commune in tahsing county is one of the educated youth who came to settle in the brigade as a middle school graduate in 1971. she was keen to integrate herself with the poor and lower-middle peasants, learn from them and join them in building the new socialist countryside. she did her work well and in 1974 was elected deputy secretary of the brigade party branch and in the next year its secretary.

prompted by li yen, the brigade started a peasants' political school and organized both commune peasants and cadres to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. li yen led the cadres and peasants in criticizing spontaneous capitalist trends and their

influences on the brigade, and in learning from the tachai revolutionary spirit in remaking nature and in working on farmland improvement projects. in 1975 the brigade reaped 45 percent more grain than 1973.

party organizations at all levels in peking have paid great attention to training young women cadres. in the past two years, the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party ran four study courses for young cadres with many young women taking part. party organizations at district, county and commune levels organized similar study courses. in miyun county alone, close to 100 young women cadres were trained by this method in the past year.

veteran cadres help the young women cadres. when pai hsien-pan was elected deputy secretary of the c.p.c. tahsing county committee, the county party committee secretary helped her get acquainted with her work and passed on to her his experience of many years. he took her along to a number of people's communes to investigate. conditions and problems there, and he taught her how to analyse and sum up her own experiences. as a result, pai hsien-pan made fast progress.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary Education in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Mar. 8, 1976)

primary education in the rural areas of the northwest china province of kansu has been widely spread since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. more than 90 per cent of the school-age children are now attending school, doubling the number in 1965. the number of schools has increased by 24 per cent in the same period.

before liberation in 1949, well over 90 per cent of kansu's rural population were illiterate. in some remote mountainous and pastoral areas, it was almost impossible to find anyone who could read and write.

kansu has rapidly developed primary education under the policy of relying on the initiative of both the government and the masses. known as "walking on two legs", the policy is one of encouraging the people's communes and their sub-divisions to set up schools on their own, with state subsidies provided when necessary, to supplement those run by the government educational departments.

the new schools are flexible in form to suit local needs and for the convenience of the pupils. some regular schools hold special half-day classes. in livestock breeding areas, "tent schools" set up in the many nomadic production teams, follow the herdsmen wherever they move. in places too sparsely populated to establish a school, the teachers travel on horse or camel back from one tent to another to give lessons.

the government sees to it that an adequate number of teachers and ample funds and material are allocated to the twenty counties and banners inhabited by people of minority nationalities. thanks to this, these counties and banners now have 2.3 times as many schools as in 1965, enrolling 95 per cent of the school-age children.

tens of thousands of full or part time teachers have been selected from among industrial workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, demobilized armymen and young middle school leavers who volunteered to settle in the countryside. at the same time, an increasing number of teachers are being trained by the teachers' colleges.

chairman mao has all along paid great attention to universalising education in the rural areas.

however, kansu province turned its attention to rural education only when liu shao-chi's revisionist

line was repudiated in the cultural revolution. before that, the biggest part of the educational fund was used to build modern, regular schools in the big cities. these schools were looked upon as a ladder by means of which the students could climb up to join an intellectual elite cut off from proletarian politics and the worker-peasant masses.

today, all primary schools give lessons in the elements of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they run small farms and workshops which enable the children to integrate book-knowledge with production and to acquire the ability to solve practical problems.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Successful Farmland Improvement in South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1976)

nearly 20 million commune peasants and cadres have been busy improving farmland in south china's kwangtung province and kwangsi chuang autonomous region since winter through this spring. this is the biggest number to take part in such work there since liberation, which has set a record in scale, speed and quality.

one-fourth of the cultivated land in kwangtung has been improved, and more than 26,000 hectares of new fields have been added by levelling and reclaiming land.

in kwangsi, half of the 26,000 farmland and water conservancy projects undertaken last winter, including 400 big and medium-sized ones, have been completed. moreover, some 150,000 hectares of land has been provided with irrigation.

every year, from the end of autumn harvest to the start of spring farming, several million people in kwangtung and kwangsi launch mass drives to improve agricultural conditions by afforesting and terracing mountain slopes, controlling rivers and levelling land. they have constantly expanded the acreage ensured against drought and waterlogging.

inspired by last year's national conference on learning from tachai, which called for building up tachai-type counties and realizing farm mechanization,

the commune members and cadres in kwangsi and kwangtung set about transforming nature.

they tackled water conservancy construction as the basic aspect of farmland improvement. in the hilly areas of kwangtung where the mountain torrents were a constant threat, the local people dug canals to discharge flood waters into the rivers. swatow prefecture has in last winter built more than 100 such canals and freed 33,000 hectares of land from the danger of floods and waterlogging. a new canal in chaoan county drains more than 2,000 hectares of farmland in a former flood area. some projects estimated to take two years were completed in one winter-spring period.

the land in a limestone area in northwest kwangsi is subject to drought in some seasons and waterlogging in others. cadres and commune peasants of various nationalities there have worked hard to tap underground water for irrigation and dig drainage tunnels. in the last few years, the tu-an yao autonomous county has tapped 260 underground streams and cut 130 tunnels through stone mountains. it has completed half of the 3,000 farmland and water conservancy projects started in the winter and expanded irrigated land by 666 hectares.

learning from the tachai revolutionary spirit, the commune members in kwangtung and kwangsi have carried out intensive farming and built contour terraced fields on mountain slopes. over a hundred thousand commune peasants in linghsi county, east kwangsi, in three months created 1,100 hectares of man-made plains on 90 hills.

cadres at various levels have been working alongside the commune peasants. in kwangsi, well over 60,000 cadres, carrying supplies and tools on their backs, joined the commune members in productive labour at the grass roots. some worked with peasants and hydro-geologists on surveying and planning water conservancy projects. groups of office workers from the cities and towns are also taking part in the farmland improvement drive.

spring farming is in full swing in tropical and sub-tropical kwangtung and kwangsi. the commune peasants on hainan island and in chanchiang prefecture are now busy sowing and planting rice on their newly levelled land.

COLLIERIES

Kailuan Colliery Before and Now

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 9, 1976)

"we have lived through two entirely different eras, a miserable past and a happy present", old miners in kailuan colliery, china's biggest, say.

situated in tangshan, hopei province, kailuan colliery is nearly one hundred years old. for three-quarters of a century in old china it was in the hands of imperialists. ruthless plunder left no room for labour protection. floods, fires, gas explosions and cave-ins were common. it yielded the imperialist exploiters 200 million tons of coal at a cost of 5,300 miners killed and 200,000 disabled.

the 10,000 veteran miners at kailuan are masters of the coal field and the state now and working conditions and safety are as different as day and night. this can be seen from the life of li jui-yin, a kailuan miner for more than 30 years.

a coal carrier at age 15, li jui-yin had to haul 70 kilogrammes of coal in a basket strapped to his back through a passage so low he had to crawl on all fours, clutching the handle of an oil lamp between his teeth to light his path. his back ached and his hands and knees bled after a day's labour and his pay was barely enough to buy one kilogramme of coarse cereal a day.

then came liberation. he operated an electric drill in the 1950's, a mechanical coal-cutter in the 60's and when the mine introduced coal combines in the 70's, he became one of the first operators.

coal cutting and underground transportation are now mechanized. floods, fires, gas and other hazards are under control. the galleries and haulage roads are high, wide, safe and brightly lighted. electric locomotives are equipped with carrier wave tele-communication devices and automatic safety installations. there is an ample supply of fresh air to every corner of the pits.

particular emphasis has been laid on gas control. during one explosion in old kailuan, 430 miners died. in addition to new air shafts and mechanical ventilators, suction pipes have been added and each work face now has a full-time inspector who uses leakage detectors and gives timely warning. in the past quarter century, there has not been a single gas explosion.

in old kailuan, flying dust in the pits cut down visibility and 10,000 miners contracted silicosis,

and many died. since liberation, over a hundred kilometres of dust-free roads have been laid in the pits. water curtain coal cutting has been installed and dust density has been lowered to two milligrammes per cubic metre of air. there has not been a single new case of silicosis since 1958.

kailuan gives chronic silicosis patients contracted in old china convalescence leaves or transfers them to light work in line with state regulations. in addition to free medical care, the patients draw full pay and are given a special subsidy for nutritional food.

several old miners who have had the disease for more than 30 years are in a sanatorium for silicosis convalescents. they are in high spirits and look younger than their years. 72-year-old chai lin said: "i became a miner when i was a lad of 16. many of my mates died in old kailuan of silicosis. how could they pay for medical care excl."

during a medical check-up shortly after liberation, the doctor told chai lin that he had silicosis and the mine provided treatment.

"i wouldn't be alive if it weren't for chairman mao and the communist party who led the country in driving out the imperialists and overthrowing the reactionaries," he added.

kailuan's medical services include seven hospitals with 2,000 beds, two clinics, two sanatoriums and a rest home at the north china summer resort of paitaiho. the hospitals give the miners regular medical check-ups and free treatment, and their families are treated at half the cost.

the coal mine has built neat blocks of houses for the miners and their families. rent is nominal, and water and electricity are free. in the old society, many miners had to take shelter in abandoned temples or huddle up in doorways.

the enthusiasm of the kailuan miners for socialist revolution and construction is shown by the increase in output averaging one million tons a year since the start of the cultural revolution. kailuan's total output since 1949 is far above that for the 70 years of operation before liberation.

the miners have lived in two entirely different eras. "the past was miserable and the present is full of happiness," they say.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

New-type Chinese Instrument for Analytical Chemistry

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1976)

a new-type instrument for determining specific surface area and pore size distribution has recently been devised and made in peking.

up to advanced international standards, this new instrument for analytical chemistry is of wide use in the petroleum, metallurgical, building materials, electrode and national defence industries and in catalysis and chromatography.

it is the product of cooperation between the institute of chemistry of the chinese academy of sciences and the peking analytical instrument factory. carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line on scientific research, the workers, scientists and technicians pooled their knowledge in the undertaking.

the instrument is used for testing the specific surface area of solids (namely, the surface area of each gramme of a solid) and pore size distribution according to the principle of the absorption and condensation of cryogenic nitrogen.

many production units and scientific research institutions urgently needed an efficient instrument of this kind to keep pace with the rapid progress being made in the petro-chemical industry. but the continuous-flow chromatograph generally used at home and abroad is suitable only for determining specific surface area under normal pressure whereas pore size distribution is still difficult to determine.

departments concerned have assessed this instrument as easy to operate and up to the designed requirements, giving accurate measurements and quick determination, and an improvement on the method used abroad. they have decided to put it into serial production.

METEOROLOGY

East China Province Doubles Number of Weathermen

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 8, 1976)

every county in east china's chekiang province has a meteorological station. the number of professional and amateur weathermen has doubled during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

special attention is paid to research and forecasts of typhoons, tempests, cold waves, low temperature and other bad weather that affects farm production and fishing.

poor and lower-middle peasants ran many weather posts and observation groups as part of a network with bigger stations. some veteran peasants serve as consultants. these mass weather observations supplement modern meteorological methods. rural observation posts number ten times as many as in 1966 when the cultural revolution started.

hilly lungchuan county ranges from 400 to 800 meters above sea level. the county meteorological station set up eleven observation posts at various heights to grasp the diverse characteristics of the area. their work helped the county work out ways to grow two crops of rice a year even as far as 700 meters above sea level. the county's acreage under double crops of rice expanded 300 percent and grain yield doubled within four years.

the stations use chinese-made instruments. some have electronic contact telemeters, others use techniques that are up to international standards, such as radio-facsimile and radar for monitoring typhoons, rain and wind force.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Holds Talks with Ethiopian Economic Committee Chairman Moges Wolde Michael

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1976)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, held talks here today with captain moges wolde michael, leader of the ethiopian official goodwill delegation and chairman of the economic committee of the provisional military administrative council of socialist ethiopia.

taking part in the talks on the ethiopian side were members of the delegation zegaye assfaw, minister of land and settlement; fantaye biftu, ethiopian ambassador to china; col. haile giorgis habte mariam, research commissioner of the ministry of defence; shiferaw jammo, head of the project department of the planning commission; dr. senay likke, vice-chairman of the political school; and mogus tekle michael, programme officer of radio ethiopia.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li heng and fu shun-ho, deputy departmental directors of the ministry of foreign affairs; lu hsueh-chien, deputy departmental director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries; and chin feng-chu, deputy departmental director of the ministry of agriculture and forestry.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chu Teh and Hua Kuo-feng Mourn Death of Comrade Nam Il

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1976)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and hua kuo-feng, acting premier of the state council of the p.r.c., today sent a message to comrade kim il sung, president of state of the democratic people's republic of korea, and comrade kim il, premier of the administration council of the d.p.r.k., extending deep condolences on the death of comrade nam il. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the sad demise of comrade nam il, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party, deputy to the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, member of the central people's committee and vice-premier of the administration council, we wish to extend our deep condolences to you and through you to the family of comrade nam il.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Mourns Death of Comrade Nam Il

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Mar. 9, 1976)

li yun-chuan, ambassador of the people's republic of china to the democratic people's republic of korea, yesterday made a condolence call at the mourning hall set for comrade nam il, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, deputy to the d.p.r.k. supreme people's assembly, member of the central people's committee and vice-premier of the administration council.

the chinese ambassador paid last respects to the remains of comrade nam il and laid a wreath. he expressed deep condolences on the passing away of comrade nam il to pak sung chul, yang hyong sop, yon hyong muk and other korean party and state leaders standing vigil before the bier. he also expressed profound sympathy to comrade nam il's family members.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Lao Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs, met here today with thavone sichaleun, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's democratic republic of laos to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the new lao ambassador arrived here on march 6.

New Ambassador of Laos to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1976)

thavone sichaleun, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's democratic republic of laos to the people's republic of china, this afternoon presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

among those present were ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chiu li-hsing, deputy director of the department of asian affairs, of the foreign ministry.

counsellor yong saysana and other officials of the lao embassy in peking were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Peking Banquet for Pakistan Navy Staff College Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1976)

wang wan-lin, deputy commander of the navy force of the chinese people's liberation army, met and gave a banquet here this afternoon in honour of the delegation of the pakistan navy staff college led by commodore l.f. quadir and commander a. tasnim, director and deputy director of the pakistan navy staff college.

they had a cordial and friendly talk.

captain mohammad akbar khan qureshi, naval attache of the pakistan embassy here, was present on both occasions.

brigadier iqbal mohammad shafi, defence and army attache, and group captain muhammad ashraf choudhry, air attache, of the embassy, were among the guests at the banquet.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including hsu ming-teh, yin tso-chen, kuo kai-feng, li chun-ming and wang an-chu.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday on a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "Smug Calculations"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1976)

under the cloak of "materialization of detente", the soviet revisionists are stepping up their infiltration and expansion into western europe. this is revealed by today's "people's daily" in a commentary under the title: "smug calculations". excerpts from the commentary follow:

the soviet-dominated council for mutual economic assistance (cmea) has recently proposed expanding trade with the european economic community. the soviet press promptly followed up with praises for the proposal which, it was alleged, showed the cmea's "willingness to move on the road of materialization of detente".

at the soviet revisionists' 25th party congress brezhnev also pretentiously advertised "expanding all-european cooperation in a number of important spheres". the favour showed by the soviet revisionists towards the european economic community, this sudden about-face in attitude towards a community they have long regarded as a thorn in their side, provides much food for thought.

in recent years, to defend their own political and economic interests and oppose domination and expansion by the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, the west european countries have steadily strengthened political and economic cooperation among themselves, and increasingly paid attention to developing ties with third world countries. the european economic community has now become a force not to be ignored economically and politically. are the soviet revisionists, who only yesterday heaped abuse on the european economic community, really prepared to change their attitude and promote friendly relations based on equality and mutual benefit with it?

there is a great deal of finesse in the change of the soviet tune and in the soviet gesture. the truth is that the soviet revisionists have been casting their covetous eyes on the economic and technological capability of the west european countries, and are striving to make economic gains by developing mutual trade in order to reduce the heavy burden caused by frenzied arms expansion and war preparations and reinforce their strength for contention with the united states for hegemony in europe. as noted by "france-soir" recently, "trade between east and west" could "satisfy the wish of the russian leaders, for supplies from capitalist countries should enable them to develop industrial capability cheaply". moreover, the soviet revisionists also harbour the ulterior political motive of sowing discord among the west european countries by way of trade, and crush them one by one so as to disintegrate by and by the european economic community and wreck the union of western europe. killing two birds with one stone; what smug calculations excl.

but the soviet revisionists' wishful thinking can never come to pass. having clearly seen through the hypocrisy of the soviet-vaunted "detente", the west european countries are closing their ranks and promoting joint defence to cope with the growing soviet threat. the establishment and development of the european economic community is a component part of western europe's effort to strengthen itself through union.

Gloomy Prospects for Soviet Animal Husbandry

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1976)

animal husbandry in the soviet union will face still more gloomy prospects in the period of the 10th five-year plan (1976-1980) with speedier militarization of the national economy as its main feature.

the brezhnev clique's "10th five-year plan" beginning this year is a "cannon-before-butter economic plan". in the next five years, the soviet union will continue to develop its heavy industry and arms industry at a "high speed" and drastically curtail the production of animal husbandry which has an important bearing on the people's life. the increment rates of many major targets of animal products in the period under review are far below those of the ninth five-year plan (1971-1975). according to official figures, in the period of the 10th five-year plan, the annual average increase rates of beef, pork and meat chicken will be about only one-third to one half of those of the ninth five-year plan. the annual average increase rate of milk is not only lower than that of the ninth five-year plan, but also about two-thirds down from that of the eighth five-year period (1966-1970). the annual increase rate of eggs will average only 35 per cent of that of the ninth five-year plan. as a result of the all-round restoration of capitalism in the soviet union by the soviet revisionist renegade clique and its unbridled arms expansion and war preparations for carrying out aggression and expansion abroad, the country has witnessed agricultural failures, successive grain output reduction and consequently serious animal feed shortages. brezhnev came to power, the soviet union has imported nearly 100 million tons of grain with last year's grain imports amounting to about 30 million tons. but the shortages of grain and animal feed are still far from being solved. the soviet press disclosed that in 1974, the animal feed shortage in the country accounted for about one-fifth of the demand. in 1975, byelorussia was short of 29 per cent of fodder for the animals under "public ownership". georgia suffered a 40-per cent shortage. conditions were similar in other union republics and situation in some regions was more serious. the soviet press admitted that in pskov region, "it has been a usual practice for a number of collective farms and state farms to feed their animals with miserable quantities of fodder".

to alleviate the serious feed shortage, the brezhnev clique slaughtered large numbers of animals beginning last august-september, resulting in a drastic drop in the number of animals in stock. up to january 1 this year, the head of pigs in stock

in the soviet union was 20 per cent less than a year ago, and was lower than the 1960 level on per capita basis. the number of sheep in stock dropped below the 1915 level of tsarist russia on per capita basis. a steady drop has taken place in poultry and milk output.

however, confronted with this stark fact, brezhnev and company hypocritically bragged at the soviet revisionists' "25th congress" that in the 10th five-year plan period, "the first thing to do is to raise the output of animal husbandry under public ownership". the japanese paper "nihon keizai shimbun" pointed out recently that soviet animal husbandry in the 10th five-year plan period "will greatly backslide. it seems that the soviet consumers again have to lead a hard life."

CHINA AND UNITED NATIONS

Chinese Delegation Leaves Peking for UN Conference on Law of Sea

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1976)

twelve members of a chinese delegation to the fourth session of the third u.n. conference on the law of sea left here for new york by air today.

they included delegates lo yu-ju and ko tsai-shuo, deputy delegates and advisers.

delegation leader lai ya-li and delegate ho li-liang are already in new york.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned, including pi chi-lung and shen wei-liang.

Seventh Special Session of UNCTAD Board
Held in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Mar. 8, 1976)

the seventh special session of the board of the u.n. conference on trade and development (unctad) opened here today, with nearly 130 countries, including 68 member countries of the board, being represented.

as a preparatory session for the 4th unctad full session to be held in nairobi in may, the meeting will examine the draft resolutions on some questions which have been included in the agenda of the nairobi session. they include the integrated programme for primary commodities, trade in manufactured goods, transfer of technology, economic cooperation, financing and monetary issues and debt settlement.

it is well known that at the 6th u.n. special session in 1974, the third world countries demanded a change in the old international economic relations and the establishment of a new international economic order. but in face of the surging struggle against imperialism and hegemonism in the international economic field, the two superpowers have done their utmost to undermine it. one of the superpowers has openly and stubbornly opposed the demand for a reform in the old international economic order. another superpower, playing the tactic of sham support but real opposition, has tried to replace the integrated programme for commodities with medium-term or long-term bilateral trade contracts, so as to hinder the economic development of the developing countries. it has also played up its "detente" and "disarmament" theme in an attempt to divert attention and bring the proposed reform in the international economic field into its social-imperialist orbit. therefore, the third world countries have had to make more efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order in the past two years. ministers of the 77-nation-group recently held a meeting in manila. the meeting, through consultations and discussions to coordinate the member countries' positions, has adopted a programme of action and a declaration for discussion at the board session.

on behalf of the 77-nation-group, philippine representative h. brillantes in his speech before the session today gave an account of the programme of action and the declaration. he stressed that these documents, being "the result of fraternal cooperation of the asian, african and latin-american groups", affirm the developing countries' desire to destroy the old international relations and set up a new international economic order. these documents demonstrate the conviction of the developing countries

that the responsibility to ensure economic development lies, first of all, on the countries themselves. these documents also show that in accordance with the principle of collective self-reliance, the developing countries deem it necessary to build closer and more effective cooperation among themselves.

the philippine representative also pointed out that the unctad should play a bigger role so as to make it possible for the organization to better serve the interests of the developing countries in the field of trade and economic development.

in his speech, unctad secretary-general g. corea said, "the whole objective of the special session is to help make the nairobi conference a decisive event, an occasion for producing concrete results and reaching agreement on specific issues." he noted that the proposals submitted by the manila conference on each of the issues on the agenda for the nairobi conference do provide the substance needed for the deliberations at the present session. "a full exchange of views on the proposals in a constructive spirit will greatly contribute to the success at nairobi," he said.

speaking at the conference, chinese representative an chih-yuan said: the rising just struggle of the third world to establish a new international economic order demonstrates that countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution, this is an irresistible historic trend.

the establishment of a new international economic order is no smooth sailing, he stressed. resistance comes mainly from the two superpowers. one of them declared openly that it couldn't, and didn't ever accept the concept of establishing a new international economic order. it resorts to soft and hard-tactics, and incites one against the other in an attempt to divide the third world, preserve the old order and protect its vested interests. the other superpower is more insidious. it contends with its rival for world hegemony on the one hand and pretends to be a "friend" to the third world on the other. it grabs strategic points and raw material-producing areas everywhere and commits aggression and expansion in an unbridled way, thus causing great intranquility in the world and undermining independent development of national economy in developing countries. by employing the double tactics of sham support and real opposition, it tries to replace the integrated programme for commodities, a great concern to developing countries, with medium and long term trade agreements. in addition, it is infiltrating economically into the third world countries in the name

of "industrial cooperation" and "international division of labour". its attempt is to sabotage the on-going just struggle of the third world countries to destroy the old and establish the new, and bring this struggle into the orbit of social-imperialism. we third world countries and people of the world must maintain high vigilance against it, the chinese representative stressed.

the chinese delegation supports the proposal that the documents adopted at the manila conference be taken as the basis for negotiations at the current session, an chih-yuan noted. these documents contain many reasonable demands and just propositions of developing countries. they confirm once again the correct principles defined by the 6th special session of the u.n. general assembly and the lines for action provided for by the 7th special session of the general assembly. they also set forth many important propositions. all this demonstrates the strong will and determination of developing countries to destroy the unequal, old international economic relations and establish a new rational international economic order.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Minister for Research and Technology of Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1976)

sun chien, chinese vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met with hans matthoefer, minister for research and technology of the federal republic of germany, and his party and journalists accompanying him on the visit. they had a friendly conversation.

rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, was present on the occasion.

present were wang kuang-wei, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, liu chung-yang, deputy secretary general of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of departments concerned, including chien san-chiang, hsu wei-chin, lu szu-ling and chu yung-hsing.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

March 18, 1976 No. 6057

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CRITICISM OF "TAKING THE THREE DIRECTIVES AS THE KEY LINK"

Criticize "Taking the Three Directives As the Key Link"

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效) and Jen Ming (任明)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 29, 1976)

Our great leader Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "What! 'Taking the three directives as the key link!' Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."

This important instruction of Chairman Mao has hit the nail on the head and exposed that "taking the three directives as the key link" is an out-and-out revisionist program which negates taking class struggle as the key link. The essence of this program is to restore capitalism.

"Taking the three directives as the key link" is put forward by that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party, who clings to the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, behind the back of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. Its appearance has a profound political background.

"Taking the three directives as the key link" is directly opposed to the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

What are the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao for? They are a great class struggle.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of the line that "we can clasp the moon in the ninth heaven and seize turtles deep down in the five seas," the people by the hundreds of millions throughout the country have destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, criticized their revisionist line and effectively pushed forward the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country.

However, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party are extremely hostile to the great victory of the great cultural revolution. During the great cultural revolution, when they were criticized by the masses, they expressed repentance verbally, but actually harbored designs for restoration. In putting forward "taking the three directives as the key link" to negate taking class struggle as the key link, their purpose is precisely to reverse the correct verdicts on and settle scores with the great cultural revolution.

"Taking the three directives as the key link" is directly antagonistic to Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory.

At the end of 1974, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. 'Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation.'" "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus, it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power."

Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions have further raised the consciousness of the people of the whole country in taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the Party's basic line, strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and preventing revisionism. This has further aroused the fear of the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party. They are bitterly against the call on the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticize capitalism and revisionism, deepen the socialist revolution in the superstructure and the economic base, and restrict bourgeois rights. Therefore, they hurriedly cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link."

This revisionist program is revisionist in that it runs completely counter to our Party's basic theory and practice of taking class struggle as the key link.

Throughout the historical period of socialism, there can be only one key link to guide our work in all fields. This is to take class struggle as the key link, which means to persist in the class struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and uphold the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. This is determined by the class relations and the principal contradiction in socialist society.

As early as at the 2nd plenum of the 7th CCP Central Committee, Chairman Mao analyzed the class relations in the approaching period of socialist revolution and clearly pointed out that the principal contradiction at home would be "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie."

Thirteen years later, Chairman Mao again brought up the question of class struggle and emphatically pointed out: "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."

Looking back over the history of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines since the founding of new China, at each crucial juncture of revolutionary development, Chairman Mao always earnestly admonished the whole Party and the people of the whole country never to forget class struggle and to firmly "grasp this key link of class struggle."

Lenin said: "Opportunism, by coincidence, does not acknowledge that there is class struggle at the cardinal point, that is, the period of transition from capitalism to communism, or the period of the overthrow and the complete eradication of the bourgeoisie."

"Taking the three directives as the key link" is precisely a vain attempt to obliterate the existence of classes and class struggle in socialist society and hence to negate this key link of class struggle and tamper with the Party's basic line.

The unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party babble that the three directives are "interrelated and indivisible" and that they "form a complete entity from which no part can be removed." They sound plausible and appear to be all-sided, but actually they are playing eclectic tricks. They deliberately include in the key link things that hinge on it, such as stability and unity and developing the national economy. Their purpose is to confuse and replace the key link with things that hinge on it. Thus manipulated by them, the contradiction between stability and instability and between unity and disunity, the contradiction between the backwardness of scientific research and the realization of the four modernizations, and so on and so forth all become principal contradictions. This is how they use the tactic of confusing the principal contradiction with the secondary contradiction to submerge this principal contradiction in socialist society between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Hegel once said that such sophistry as eclecticism "is an ideological plot and intrigue." This tactic is not an invention by the

unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party, but is an old trick habitually used by both modern and old revisionists. To grasp things of secondary importance, "ignore things of prime importance" and "forget the most important contradiction therein--this is Kautsky's theory which has nothing in common with Marxism."

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party has always opposed taking class struggle as the key link. Back in the period of the War of Resistance against Japan, this man advocated "close cooperation among all classes" and publicized and extolled class capitulationism. In 1957, after the completion in the main of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, he openly declared: "As classes have basically been eliminated, we should not stress class struggle." "We have had too much dictatorship in the past, and we can let up somewhat from now on." In 1958, just after the end of the struggle against the Rightists, he again tried his utmost to negate the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, alleging that at the present stage, "the struggle is mainly between two methods."

Before and during the great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao's many criticisms and struggles against Liu Shao-ch'i included struggles against that unrepentant capitalist roader who participated in the formulation and implementation of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line. But this bourgeois character has not changed, and his pledge that he "will never reverse the correct verdicts" is undependable. Now he again cries, "How can we talk about class struggle everyday?" The program with "the three directives as the key link" concocted by him is a sequel to his revisionist ideology which is consistently opposed to taking class struggle as the key link. It is still a refurbished version of his past fallacy: "I don't care whether it is Marxism or revisionism, socialism or imperialism. A cat that catches mice is a good cat, no matter whether it is white or black."

The concocter of "taking the three directives as the key link" obviously represents the bourgeoisie, but he says that he does not notice any class antagonism. This is a lie pure and simple. Today, there are still remnants of the overthrown landlord-comprador class, there is still the bourgeoisie, there are still many petty-bourgeois elements and a large number of intellectuals who have not been completely reformed, and small production still engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale. Is it possible for him not to see these obvious facts? Haven't the repeated struggles between the two lines within the Party since the founding of new China been soul-stirring?

Lenin incisively expounded class antagonism in the period of socialism. He pointed out that there are still classes and that there will still be classes everywhere many years after the seizure of political power by the proletariat. In this period "there will be retained not only bourgeois rights, but also even the bourgeois state without the bourgeoisie."

Ours is such a country today. How could there be no class struggle? "As long as there are classes whose interests are opposed to and in conflict with each other and whose social statuses are different, wars between classes will

not die out." The so-called theory of the dying out of class struggle has always been used to hoodwink people. Both Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao talked about the dying out of class struggle; but they themselves had fundamentally not put out such struggle. Liu Shao-ch'i encircled and suppressed the revolutionaries to protect his handful of renegades and sworn confederates. Lin Piao launched a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat and conspired to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. Could this be the dying out of class struggle?

At present, the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party again advocate the theory of the dying out of class struggle only to put up a smokescreen for restoring capitalism, covering the bourgeoisie's attack against the proletariat and launching a counter-attack in revenge.

A program is "an openly hoisted banner." Once the apricot-yellow banner of "taking the three directives as the key link" is raised, the Right-deviation forces for reversal of verdicts quickly assemble under it to vigorously engage in restorationist activities. They attack the excellent situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, saying that "the present is not so good as the past," that "there are quite a number of problems" and that "it is very difficult to break a habit of long standing." They deck themselves out as saviors and take it upon themselves to reverse the situation, as though "no other people in the world today can take it up."

Like Confucius in the past, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party openly styles himself as a restorationist. He says: "This is merely what some people say that the "'home-going contingents' have returned home and staged a comeback." "Pay no attention to them. Let them talk." Therefore, a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts has been whipped up and is blowing with increasing intensity. Some people run around to carry out liaison work and congratulate each other. They either make speeches, draft "outlines," write sinister letters, or spread rumors. In educational, scientific and technical, and other circles, revisionist absurd arguments of all kinds make a lot of noise. The spearhead is levelled at the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Can all these be isolated and accidental phenomena?

People have now come to understand that this Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is whipped up by that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party from above. It is made up of a reactionary program with "the three directives as the key link" and a revisionist line that runs counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Going back to the very source, this is its origin.

For the sake of pushing the revisionist line and whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, those who advocate "taking the three directives as the key link" adopt a tactic which is deceptive and easily makes people lower their vigilance. The "three directives" they talk about appear to be Chairman Mao's words, but because they are incorporated into that revisionist program which opposes taking class struggle as the key link, the revolutionary soul of Chairman Mao's instructions has been emasculated in toto.

Lenin once said: "Opportunism can be expressed with the terminologies of various schools of thought including those of Marxism." "In this era of ours, Marxist phraseology has become a shield for deeds that completely betray Marxism."

Citing Marxist phraseology to oppose Marxism is a common characteristic of all revisionists. The Lassallean elements in Germany cited Marxist phrases in many places, distorted them, and incorporated them into the opportunist Gotha Program. For example, they copied from the International Charter a passage on "the monopoly of the instrument of labor, that is, the source of livelihood," added a few words, and changed it to read, "the instrument of labor monopolized by the capitalist class." This citation and addition covered up the monopoly of the instrument of labor by the land-owners and upheld the interests of the Prussian reactionary ruling class. To this, Marx angrily pointed out: "After this 'revision,' the passage from the International Charter becomes absurd." The renegade Kautsky quoted the phrase "dying out of the state" from Engels' Anti-Dühring, removed the specific historical conditions, and "put the theory of 'dying out' above all else," and negated the Marxist theory on the inevitability of violent revolution. Lenin sharply pointed out: "Kautsky has to use all subterfuges, sophistry and deceptive fabrications precisely because he wants to avoid violent revolution and to cover up his act of betraying such revolution." The repeated occurrence of phenomena of this kind in the struggle between the Marxist and revisionist lines should arouse the vigilance of all revolutionary comrades.

It is but a smokescreen that the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party put the "study of theory to combat and prevent revisionism" at the head of the three directives. They themselves do not read books and understand Marxism. How can they talk about giving first place to "the studying of theory to combat and prevent revisionism"? As the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is deepening, they energetically whip up the "vocational typhoon" or "economic typhoon" in a vain attempt to sweep the study movement away. They keep talking about this principal contradiction or that main danger, but they say nothing about the principal contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and revisionism being the main danger at present. They even oppose running the school as the instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and preposterously say that "the dictatorship of the proletariat should not be mentioned on the scientific and technical front." They wantonly denounce socialist new things, are very much afraid of restricting bourgeois rights, narrowing the three major differences or curtailing the soil that engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie out of the fear that these would violate their vested interests, and try their utmost to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights. They also resist Chairman Mao's instruction on the criticism of Water Margin with all ways and means, say that "one should not assume that all winds foretell the coming of rains," deny that there are contemporary Sung Chiangs, and oppose the criticism of capitulationists.

The unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party give lip service to stability and unity but actually sabotage stability and unity. By stability, we mean stability for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat; by unity, we mean unity based on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On the one hand, they "appoint hermits" and "call to office those who have fallen into

obscurity" in the name of implementing policies. They propose that it is especially necessary to rely on and give important offices to those who "are firm in determination" and "are not afraid of being struck down a second time," that is, those capitalist roaders who are discontent with the great proletarian cultural revolution and want to settle scores with it. On the other hand, they use all kinds of pretexts to reject and deal blows to veteran and new cadres who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to resist the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. With an ulterior object in view, they attack young leading cadres as "those who have come up in helicopters." They cry that "young cadres can only be promoted step by step." According to this theory of "step by step," would it not mean that large numbers of young leading cadres and new forces emerging in the cultural revolution would have to step down or be knocked down? This openly and baldly undermines the principle of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young advocated by Chairman Mao.

They also use all kinds of despicable means to sow discord in the relations between the masses and the Party, between the intellectuals and the Party, and between new and veteran cadres in a vain attempt to split the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. They direct their spearhead against our great leader Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line. Facts fully show that those practicing revisionism are bound to promote disunity and to intrigue and conspire.

Boosting the national economy is one of Chairman Mao's important instructions. Building our country into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of this century is the grand blueprint laid down for us by Chairman Mao himself. However, there is at all times a violent struggle between the two lines over the question of what kind of modernization we need and how to achieve it. The concocters of "taking the three directives as the key link" make no mention of taking class struggle as the key link and of the Party's basic line. They merely energetically advocate the theory of productive forces, talk at length about "everything is for modernization, and say that any road will do so long as the national economy can be boosted. As a matter of fact, they do not really think that any road will do for in their eyes, the socialist system does not work, and only their methods will serve the purpose.

They attack the Party leadership for "lack of expertise and enthusiasm," and advocate that the running of factories and institutes by experts be restored. They do not approve putting proletarian politics in command and say, "How can we arouse the enthusiasm of the masses without putting profit in command and material incentives?" They oppose relying on the masses and launching large-scale mass movements, saying that "the workers, peasants and soldiers can be relied on in a relative sense" and actually it is necessary to practice "control, coercion and suppression." They oppose the policy of maintaining independence, taking the initiative in one's own hands and relying on one's own efforts, and hold that backwardness in science and technology can be changed only by begging other countries for assistance.

If their revisionist trash were allowed to have its way, the line would be changed and so would be the nature of socialist ownership, the relations

between men would deteriorate into relations between the employer and the employee, and the capitalist system of distribution would be restored. In a word, the socialist relations of production would be sabotaged. In this way, it is either that production will make no headway, or that production could be increased for the time being but would drop again, or that imperialist or social-imperialist modernization would be brought into being. Whatever the outcome would sabotage production and obstruct the development of productive forces in society. It is not crystal clear whether the capitalist roaders within the Party actually want to develop socialist production or to restore capitalism in advocating what they call "modernization" and what kind of state they want to "transform" our country into?

There is in The Dream of the Red Chamber this saying, "How ridiculous that all of us have to sew wedding gowns for others in the end." The unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party roar for the development of production, but they actually sabotage the socialist economy, in a vain attempt to lead people astray toward capitalism and to sew the "wedding gown" for the bourgeoisie to mount the stage again.

We must criticize their theory of productive forces and, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, insist on taking class struggle as the key link, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and strive to build China into a powerful modern socialist country.

The current struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is a great battle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines under the new situation marked by the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Chairman Mao points out, "The fundamental contradiction to be solved by the great proletarian cultural revolution is the contradiction between the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and the socialist road and the capitalist road. The crucial point of the present movement is to wage struggle against those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road." The current struggle tells people that the capitalist roaders are still taking the same road. Our struggle against the capitalist roaders is a long one and will have to be repeated time and again. This is the most important content and feature of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the period of socialism.

In the period of socialism, some people do not know where to find the bourgeoisie. Where is the bourgeoisie after all? Of course, it is necessary to note that there is still the bourgeoisie in society, but what is more important is that we should realize that the bourgeoisie are actually within the Communist Party and are those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party. They are the main target of revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They represent the interests of the bourgeoisie as well as the interests of those intellectuals serving the bourgeoisie and of those calling for extending bourgeois rights and taking the capitalist road.

In the period of democratic revolution, some of them were willing to participate in the revolution, but in the period of socialism, they still think like they did at the period of bourgeois-democratic revolution. They do not understand socialist revolution and dislike it. They themselves are unwilling to make revolution and they also oppose revolution.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We must guard against the appearance of revisionism, and especially guard against the appearance of revisionism in the Party Central Committee." Since those taking the capitalist road within the Party have enormous power in their hands, they can promote revisionism very ferociously and fast, and are most dangerous. We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's series of expositions on classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society, study and understand the relations between classes in the period of socialism and their changes, study and understand the social causes that engender capitalist roaders and the law of their activities, and clearly comprehend the nature, target, task and prospects of the socialist revolution. Only thus can we firmly implement the Party's basic line, grasp proletarian policies and tactics, and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, we must persistently take class struggle as the key link, thoroughly criticize the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" cast forth by that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party, and criticize the revisionist line that runs counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must be good at seeing through the tactics used by the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party to oppose the red flag with the red flags, guard against the tricks they use to instigate one sector of the masses to struggle against another in order to protect themselves, and prevent them from scheming to undermine the revolution by sabotaging production. We must carry out the Party's policy of "taking warning from past in order to be more careful for the future and treating the illness in order to save the patient," unite with more than 95 percent of the cadres and masses, firmly grasp the general orientation of the struggle, and carry through to the end the great struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Behind the Adjustment of What "Exceeds the Proper Limits"

by

Sha Ch'ing (沙 晴)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 29, 1976)

"Proper limits have to be exceeded in order to right a wrong, or else the wrong cannot be righted." This is a truth. However, those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts are opposed to this truth and they say that "exceeding the proper limits is always not 'proper' and should be duly adjusted."

Let us see how they "adjust" the revolution in education.

When the colleges implement Chairman Mao's "July 21" Directive and select students from among workers and peasants with practical experience, they say that "the emphasis has gone too far," and therefore calls for "adjustment": They want to select and send middle school students "directly to college."

When the worker-peasant-soldier students criticize putting intellectual culture above all else and adhere to open-door education, they say that "the criticism of putting intellectual culture above all else leads to the neglect of the study of culture," and that "open-door education" "has gone too far." Therefore, they again call for "adjustment": They ask the students to go back to their "classrooms."

When the students go to the factories and rural villages to become workers and peasants after graduation, and take actual action to pull down the ladder and block the road of "going to school in order to become officials," they say: "The criticism of 'going to school in order to become officials' creates confusion." "The more we talk about pulling down the ladder and blocking the road the more oblique we become." "Obliqueness" naturally "exceeds the proper limits" and therefore must also be "adjusted": The schools must train worker-aristocrats "who are not equal to the workers and peasants."

In short, they hold that the revolution in education calls for all-round "adjustment."

The results of "adjustment" according to their set of methods are that students should be selected directly from among "middle school students"; that they should "study" behind closed doors in college and climb to the "top of the pagoda" by means of the "ladder" of "putting intellectual culture above all else"; and that when they climb to the top, they will become worker-aristocrats "who are not equal to the workers and peasants." These are the "proper limits" in their minds. However, such "proper limits" stand precisely for the way of

doing things by the revisionist educational line in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution. So that is how things stand. The criterion they use to judge whether the revolution in education is "proper" or "improper" is not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line but Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line. They regard things that tally with the revisionist line as "within the proper limits" and "things that break away from the revisionist line" as "exceeding the proper limits." It won't do to "exceed the proper limits," and so they call for "adjustment." Under the cover of "adjustment," they abolish Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and restore Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line.

Such trash of theirs is not anything new but is a tactic habitually used by the revisionists. When Ch'en Tu-hsiu opposed the peasant movement in 1926, P'eng Te-huai opposed the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune in 1959, and Liu Shao-ch'i opposed "reckless advance" in 1956, what they used were entirely such tactics. Today, those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts follow on the heels of the old revisionists to abolish Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the name of "adjusting" what has "exceeded the proper limits." This can only show that they have come to the end of the rope.

"Proper limits have to be exceeded in order to right a wrong." This is a revolutionary slogan of the people. Those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts who are as changeable as clouds and rains sometimes directly attack this slogan, and sometimes take over this slogan and, after distorting and changing its revolutionary content, drape it over their broken cart for restoration and regression. We must also see through this.

As those who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts are opposed to "exceeding the proper limits" we have even greater conviction in this revolutionary truth that "proper limits have to be exceeded in order to right a wrong." Revolution constantly has to break away from old conventions, because it has to persistently criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie, and continuously exceed their "proper limits." Only thus can we establish the revolutionary order of the proletariat and push the wheel of history forward.

* * *

Chang T'ieh-sheng's New "Answer Paper"

- sharply criticizes the absurd arguments in educational circles that negate the educational revolution; correctly holds that the principal contradiction on the educational battlefront at present is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the main danger is still revisionism; and expresses that he will unswervingly advance in the direction of the Ch'aoyang Agriculture College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 6, 1976)

On November 29, 1975, as the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was blowing hard on the educational front, Chang T'ieh-sheng, a worker-peasant-soldier student at T'iehling Agricultural College, Liaoning, in the spirit of going against the tide, went to battle with a pen and wrote an article to criticize these absurd arguments.

Chang T'ieh-sheng's critical article was written in light of the contents of the 10th issue of an educational journal, which spread all kinds of absurd arguments to negate the revolution in education. Some people jubilantly described the publication of this educational journal as "a red signal for the readjustment of policies on the educational front." Chang T'ieh-sheng pointed out sharply at the beginning of his article that "it is not a red signal but a green light for the restoration of revisionism and that it must be seriously criticized and could not be ignored."

This was a new "answer paper" written by Chang T'ieh-sheng on the major subject of class struggle at the crucial juncture of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front after he entered university.

Two years ago, Chang T'ieh-sheng wrote a thought-provoking answer paper at a university entrance examination. At that time, he waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the revisionist educational line on the question of student enrollment. Deeply realizing that the struggle was not over, Chang T'ieh-sheng all the time kept a watchful eye on its recurrence after he entered the university. He bore firmly in mind the basic line of the Party, and in order to run the school as the tool of proletarian dictatorship, he played an active part in the struggle for the transformation of the college with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

In March 1974, with the support of the Party general branch and the worker propaganda team, students and some teachers of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department where Chang T'ieh-sheng studied went to the countryside to carry out open-door education. However, at a summing-up meeting held after their return, some people negated the orientation of open-door education and insisted that going to the countryside was "wrong" because "they did not learn anything but wasted time there." In the face of this struggle, Chang T'ieh-sheng stood firm on the revolution in education and refused to budge an inch. He and his classmates used the fruitful results of open-door education to answer all kinds of upbraiding. During the four months of their stay in

the countryside, they actively plunged into class struggle and the struggle between the two roads in the rural areas, criticized the revisionist line and mobilized the masses to topple the class enemies who had sneaked into the ranks of veterinarians. They not only wholeheartedly treated animal diseases for the production teams but also trained a group of barefoot veterinarians for the poor and lower-middle peasants. The worker-peasant-soldier students attended a lively main course on class struggle in the countryside. They learned genuine knowledge, basically mastered the prevention and treatment of certain common animal diseases, and learned to perform diverse operations. Chang T'ieh-sheng said, "How could it be said that 'it is wrong' for us to go to the countryside to conduct open-door education!" Due to the persistent struggle of Chang T'ieh-sheng and the teachers and students, the T'iehling Agricultural College finally opened its door to the public.

Like the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, the T'iehling Agricultural College is also a part of the old Shenyang Agricultural College. By adhering to Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, and running counter to the revisionist line in education that prevailed for 17 years, the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College has created new experience in the proper running of a socialist agricultural college.

However, some leaders at the T'iehling Agricultural College said, "The Ch'aoyang Agricultural College is for popularization while we are for raising standards; the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College is based on prefectural distribution while we are based on state distribution." And so on and so forth. In a word, they did not want to learn from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College.

Chang T'ieh-sheng felt that the key to running the T'iehling Agricultural College as a Ch. ng-type agricultural college lay in the leadership. He waged a resolute struggle against the recalcitrant erroneous idea of refusing to learn from Ch'aoyang and trying to follow the rut. In October 1974, he and his classmates wrote a big-character poster entitled "Learn from Ch'aoyang Agricultural College and grasp the fundamental issue" to criticize the college leadership. However, some members of the leadership refused to accept the criticism and denounced this big-character poster.

This enabled Chang T'ieh-sheng to associate the matter with the struggle between the two lines and the two kinds of ideology in the two years after he came to school. He felt the more that as the incorrect line of the leading body of the college was like "a locomotive with inadequate coal and water," how could it lead the teachers and students of the whole school to carry the revolution in education through to the end!

While Chang T'ieh-sheng and his classmates waged a resolute struggle, the higher-level Party committee decided in August 1975 to reorganize the leadership of T'iehling Agricultural College by setting up a new leading body based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young. Chang T'ieh-sheng was selected as a deputy unit chief of this leading body.

As soon as the leading body was formed, it immediately led the teachers and students to learn from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College and to run the T'iehling Agricultural College as a Ch'aoyang-type college, thus driving forward the revolution in education in the college. At this juncture, the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles had also blown to the T'iehling Agricultural College. Especially after an educational journal was sent to the college, some people who assumed a passive attitude toward the revolution in education suddenly became active. Some of them even brought forward a "commentary" in this journal and described it as a red signal for readjustment of policies on the educational front.

The fighters who personally take part in the educational revolution are most passionate to this newborn thing of educational revolution. In those days, Chang T'ieh-sheng had a heavy heart. He braved the cold wind and took the broad road together with his classmate Shao Ch'uan-ming. The more they talked to each other, the more deeply they sensed the violence of the struggle between the two classes and two lines on the educational battlefront. During the period of the 1958 great leap forward, an upsurge in the revolution in education was vigorously whipped up in our country, but in 1959 it was rabidly suppressed by Liu Shao-ch'i. In 1972 the bourgeoisie denounced our education as "low in quality" and "unorthodox," but some of our comrades bowed to "admit their mistakes" under the pressure of "improvement of quality." Looking back over history and faced with reality, Chang T'ieh-sheng sharply realized that "this is a new struggle between continued advance and regression on the educational front." He told his classmate Shao Ch'uan-ming, "Face with this struggle, we cannot take it lightly otherwise the fruits we have gained from the educational revolution would be completely negated." They jointly decided that they had to wage a resolute counter-attack.

During the political lesson in the afternoon on the following day, a group of junior class worker-peasant-soldier students of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science of the T'iehling Agricultural College held a meeting. At the meeting, Shao Ch'uan-ming criticized the commentary in the educational journal which advertised the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and staged a rival show against those absurd arguments. Thus, a revolutionary conflagration to criticize the absurd arguments on the educational front was kindled.

In the middle of the heated debate, Chang T'ieh-sheng took up his pen and wrote the new "answer paper." In this critical article, he hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles, and expounded his own viewpoint on major questions of right and wrong on the educational battlefront.

He said: What is the principal contradiction and main danger on the educational battlefront at present? "We are of the view that the principal contradiction at present is not 'the contradiction between the excellent situation of rapid development and backward education' but the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The principal contradiction on educational battlefront lies not in the so-called 'low quality of education' but in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. The main danger on the educational battlefront is not the so-called 'drag on the four modernizations'

but still the idea of 'studying in order to become an official,' the idea of 'intellectual culture above all else' and revisionism."

How to look at the present situation in the educational revolution? He said, "The situation is pleasing and pressing. It is pressing in that we have to continue to distinguish the correct line from the incorrect line; it is pressing in that the leadership of the Party and the working class in the school must be consolidated and strengthened; it is pressing in that we must grasp the weak links of the educational revolution; it is pressing in that we must conduct education with the Tachai-type of spirit; and it is pressing in that there is still the danger of the people trained by our schools to become new spiritual aristocrats. In short, we are compelled to draw lessons from history, sum up new experiences and carry the revolution in education through to the end."

How should we look at the experiences of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College? Chang T'ieh-sheng said: "Ch'aoyang's educational system gives tit for tat to the revisionist educational line carried out during the first 17 years after liberation. The path taken by Ch'aoyang is the path of Communist Labor University, and a path approved by Chairman Mao which cannot be negated by anyone at any time. We will brave the storms and unswervingly march forward along this orientation of education."

This new "answer paper" sharply repudiates all kinds of revisionist absurd arguments in educational circles. It once again vividly demonstrates the role of worker-peasant-soldier students as fresh troops in attending, managing and using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to transform universities.

- Reporter(s) of Liaoning Youth magazine and NCNA reporter(s)

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RIGHT-DEVIATION WIND TO REVERSE VERDICTS

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Reversing Correct Verdicts Goes Against Will of People

(NCNA-English Peking, March 10, 1976)

following is the full text of today's "people's daily" editorial entitled "reversing correct verdicts goes against the will of the people":

under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, a great struggle to beat back a right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts is developing victoriously throughout the country.

our great leader chairman mao recently pointed out: "reversing correct verdicts goes against the will of the people." this statement fully expresses the strong desire of the revolutionary people to combat restoration and retrogression and to persevere in continuing the revolution. it exposes the reactionary nature of the unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party who goes against the trend of history. it encourages the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to take a still more active part in the current struggle.

this struggle was provoked by the bourgeoisie. a right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts was stirred up around last summer. those doing this were opposed to taking class struggle as the key link and they tampered with the party's basic line. they negated the proletarian revolution in education and in literature and art and the socialist revolution. in the field of science and technology, negated the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, and negated the new socialist things in various fields; they negated the great proletarian cultural revolution, attempted to reverse correct decisions of the cultural revolution and wanted to settle accounts with it. they had theory and programme to guide their organized activities for reversing correct verdicts. they directed their spearhead at our great leader chairman mao, at his revolutionary line, and at the masses of revolutionary people. if efforts are not made to refute this right deviationist attempt, would this not be tantamount to tolerating the rampaging of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism?

the revolutionary mass discussion starting in tsinghua university has dealt this right deviationist attempt a head-on blow that greatly satisfies the people and has won warm support from people of all nationalities throughout the country. the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres have earnestly learned from the experience of tsinghua university and, under

the leadership of the party, criticized "taking the three directives as the key link", thus completely isolating the capitalist-roaders in the party who made the right deviationist attempt. facts prove that the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, namely, the people who account for over 95 per cent of the total population, want revolution and support socialism. they do not want to be oppressed by bigwigs who practise revisionism. their basic desire is to take the socialist road, and the great proletarian cultural revolution represents their fundamental interests. they want to consolidate and carry forward the achievements of the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, to restrict bourgeois rights and advance the socialist revolution. the masses of the people will never approve of revisionism and reversal of the correct decisions of the cultural revolution.

chairman mao recently pointed out: "with the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. at the time of the co-operative transformation of agriculture there were people in the party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resented. you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." this incisive marxist-leninist analysis by chairman mao sums up the historical experience of china's socialist revolution over the past twenty years and more, and defends and develops marxism-leninism. it is a powerful ideological weapon for us in combating and preventing revisionism, a powerful ideological weapon for us in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. chairman mao clearly indicates that the capitalist-roaders themselves are precisely the bourgeoisie in the party during the period of socialist revolution. from the cooperative movement to the criticism of bourgeois rights, every step forward in the socialist revolution has met with resistance from the bourgeoisie in the party. in socialist society, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle and there remain conditions and the soil that generate capitalism and the bourgeoisie; consequently, capitalist-roaders or new representatives of the bourgeoisie will inevitably appear in the party, and for a long time the case will continue that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." the person who made the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts is precisely the capitalist-roader who followed liu shao-chi in practising revisionism and opposed all the socialist revolutionary movements before the cultural revolution and who was criticized in the cultural revolution but has refused to mend his ways. in words, he stated "i'll never reverse the verdict", but once he took up work again, he relapsed into error and continued to take the capitalist road. people like him have never been marxists but

bourgeois democrats with the ideology, as chairman mao pointed out, that remains at the stage of the democratic revolution. like sung chiang in the novel "water margin" who joins the ranks of the peasant insurgents but represents the landlord class, the capitalist-roaders are "communists" in name, but are actually representatives of the old and new bourgeoisie within and outside the party. we must bear in mind that throughout the historical period of socialism, the principal contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie; the main danger is revisionism; the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie, mainly those in power in the party taking the capitalist road.

the struggle initiated and led by chairman mao to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts concerns the future and destiny of our party and state. after any great historical social change, there would be some people like confucius who came out and tried to turn things back and restore the old order. such persons are bound to appear in great revolutions such as the great proletarian cultural revolution. the current struggle between reversing correct verdicts and opposing the reversal, between restoring the old order and combating restoration, is a continuation and deepening of the struggle between chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao, a continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. such struggles will go on, and we must be sober-minded about this.

the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to turn things back is being carried out under the leadership of the party committees at various levels. do not establish ties and do not organize fighting groups. it is essential to make a conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, chairman mao's theses on classes, class contradictions and class struggle since his report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china and his important instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution and on the counter-attack on the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and clearly identify the character, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution. leading cadres should stand in the van of the movement and take the lead in study, exposure, criticism and the counter-attack on the right deviationist attempt. it is necessary to have faith in the masses, rely upon them and boldly arouse them and firmly grasp the main orientation of struggle; unite, and focus the criticism against the revisionist line of that capitalist-roader who refuses to mend his ways. the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres must bear in mind chairman mao's

teachings "help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack" and "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient". with regard to the small number of leading cadres who have carried out the erroneous line, it is essential to help them change their class stand and encourage them to correct their mistakes. we should adhere to the principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", should do a better job in various kinds of work including industrial and agricultural production, should be vigilant against class enemies stirring up trouble and against those who sabotage production to undermine revolution. it is necessary to continue to promote stability and unity and consolidate and carry forward the great achievements of the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius through the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt.

let us take class struggle as the key link and carry the struggle against the right deviationist attempt through to the end under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao excl.

China Launches Struggle Against Revisionist Line

(NCNA-English Peking, March 11, 1976)

the chinese people are conducting a struggle initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. this is a struggle on political line directed against those party persons in power taking the capitalist road who stick to the revisionist line and attempt to divert the country from the socialist road and restore capitalism in china.

this struggle between the two lines is most sharply expressed in the attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution and the new revolutionary things that have emerged during the cultural revolution. the masses of people hold that the great proletarian cultural revolution is very good because it has further consolidated socialist new china and advanced our socialist society. they warmly praise and actively support the new socialist things that have emerged during this revolution. however, the capitalist-roaders in the party who adhere to the revisionist line tried to pour cold water last july, august and september by spreading all sorts of fallacies and absurdities to negate the cultural revolution and the new socialist things emerging from it. they called black white and slandered the internal situation by saying "the present is not as good as the past". they smeared the revolution in

education as "rejecting knowledge" and "rejecting education", attacked the correct principle that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour" and vehemently disparaged such new things as open-door education and worker-peasant-soldier students going to college. it is well-known that the great proletarian cultural revolution was started on the cultural and educational front against liu shao-chi's revisionist line. this time the capitalist-roaders launched attacks in the fields of science and technology and literature and art as well, opposing the combination of scientific research with production and reliance on the masses of workers and peasants to run scientific research, and attacking the revolution in literature and art and the model revolutionary theatrical works.

tsinghua university was the first to launch a counter-attack early last november. making use of the forms of airing views freely, writing wall posters and holding debates, teachers, students and staff members have presented facts and reasoned things out in mass exposure and criticism of the fallacies spread by the capitalist-roaders within the party. peking university and other institutions of education and science and technology soon followed suit and launched a fierce counter-attack against the whole range of fallacies and absurdities that had cropped up in educational, scientific and technological circles. this counter-attack has greatly satisfied the people, winning warm approval and support from all nationalities in the country.

many problems which have been exposed as the struggle goes deeper show that the fallacies in these circles are not an isolated matter, but are paralleled by strange things in other fields; they show that there is a revisionist line launching all-round attacks against the proletarian revolutionary line that has guided china on its triumphant advance along the socialist road. the programme for that revisionist line is described as "taking the three directives as the key link."

this reactionary programme was raised last summer. waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag and using an eclectic sleight of hand, the capitalist-roader in the party who refuses to mend his ways insidiously distorted chairman mao's directives, putting his directive on studying the theory of the proletarian dictatorship and combating and preventing revisionism on a par with the directives on promoting stability and unity and on developing the national economy, while describing all the three of them as "the key links for all work". this trick of confusing matters and replacing the primary with the secondary is an attempt to negate the party's basic line and chairman mao's repeated teachings that class struggle must be taken as the key link for all work throughout the period of socialism.

chairman mao recently pointed out: "what 'taking the three directives as the key link' excl. stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."

marxism-leninism holds that throughout the whole historical period of the transition from capitalism to communism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle; in class society, class struggle is always the motive force for social advance. this is an historical law independent of man's will. chairman mao always insists that class struggle be taken as the key link in socialist revolution and construction, and teaches the whole party and the people of the whole country "never forget classes and class struggle". in the 26 years since the founding of new china, he has initiated a number of class struggles by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and led the people of the whole country in bringing them to victory. the great proletarian cultural revolution started ten years ago is precisely a great class struggle by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie.

the revolutionary masses cite a host of facts to show that, by projecting the fallacy of "taking the three directives as the key link", the capitalist-roader in the party who refuses to mend his ways actually opposes chairman mao's directives.

the capitalist-roaders in the party mentioned the study of theory and the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism as no more than a smokescreen. they themselves neither read books, nor understand marxism-leninism, and oppose the masses studying revolutionary theory. when the nation-wide mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat was developing in depth last year, they stirred up a "hurricane for vocational work" and an "economic hurricane" in order to cast the study movement to the winds. they did not say a single word about the fact that the principal contradiction in china at present is that between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and that revisionism is the present main danger; instead they spread the theory of the dying out of class struggle far and wide.

using stability and unity as a pretext, they tried to suppress the struggle of the people of the whole country against their activities to restore capitalism, and directed the spearhead at the revolutionary masses and cadres. using various pretexts, they thwarted, spurned and attacked new and veteran cadres who persevere in following chairman mao's revolutionary line, and installed in important positions those who oppose the great cultural revolution. they negated the three-in-one combination of old, middle aged and young advocated by chairman mao, repressed new forces, sowed discord in the relations between the party and the masses and undermined stability and unity.

they turned development of the national economy into camouflage for their attempts to restore capitalism, resurrecting the "theory of productive forces", "reliance on specialists in running factories", "material incentives", "profit comes first", the philosophy of servility to every thing foreign and other revisionist fallacies already criticized and discredited during the cultural revolution.

the revolutionary masses have revealed numerous facts showing that negating class struggle as the key link means in essence negating the great proletarian cultural revolution, negating the struggle by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, reversing the verdict on the revisionist line criticized during the cultural revolution, and restoring capitalism.

the present struggle against the revisionist line in china is a continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it is an inevitable reflection within the party of the class struggle and struggle between the two roads that is going on in society. representing the interests of the landlords and bourgeoisie who have been overthrown and those of the new bourgeoisie, the capitalist-roaders in the party are always looking for an opportunity for a trial of strength with the revolutionary people in a bid to restore capitalism in china. this will naturally be countered by the party and people. the chinese people have come to see from long experience in struggle that it is socialism that has saved china. they want socialism and reject capitalism.

from the very beginning, the struggle against the revisionist line has been proceeding in an organized way under the leadership of party organizations at all levels. it will help stimulate the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought by the people of the whole country, raise the consciousness of the eight hundred million people in continuing revolution under socialism, fire their enthusiasm for socialist revolution and construction, promote progress in the political, economic and cultural fields, enhance stability and unity, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat still further so that china continues to advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

at present, an excellent situation is prevailing in the whole of china as the struggle develops in depth.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Peking College Graduate Settles Down on Kaikanchi Grassland

(NCNA-English Urumchi, March 11, 1976)

what are the aspirations of new china's young intellectuals? li chih-ching, a peking college graduate who has set down roots in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region has answered this question with deeds -- to integrate with the worker-peasant masses in the border areas, to bridge the gulf between urban and rural living, and mental and manual labour, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and strive for ultimate realization of communism.

this 32 year-old communist party member volunteered to work in the pastoral areas on the kaikanchi grassland eight years ago, after graduating in animal husbandry from the peking agricultural college. her outstanding work as a veterinarian in the live-stock breeding brigade of kaochao commune, wusu county, ili kazakh autonomous prefecture, is warmly acclaimed by the herdsmen.

li chih-ching has undergone severe trials since her arrival in the grasslands and her transformation from city girl to a herdswoman. her father is a college professor and her mother a lecturer and she had led a comparatively easy life during her school days. when she first come to the grasslands, there was no ready housing for her and she lived in a mud hut on a stud farm for a time. speaking not a word of the local dialect, she had difficulties in her work. more, she was unaccustomed to the kazakh habit of drinking buttered tea and eating a diet mainly of meat, with few vegetables. despite this, she did not waver in her determination to settle there and help build up the motherland. she studied chairman mao's teaching: "the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants", and made every effort to adjust to the newlife and become a new herdswoman on the kaikanchi grassland.

the broad masses of poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the kazakh nationality treated her as a daughter of their own. an old granny taught her how to milk cows, shear sheep and make buttered tea. an old herdsman showed her how to tend the herd and cut fodder grass. the girls gathered around her to teach her the kazakh language. her courage was strengthened in the atmosphere of national unity and class feeling.

on a rainy day, li chih-ching's mud hut began to leak an old kazakh herdsman, communist party member chiaohsiayi, came to her help although his own yurt

was also leaking. he said to her: "child, though life on the grassland is hard, it is a million times better than in the old society. the stormy pastoral lands rear swift horses and a rough environment tempers a man excl." li chih-ching was greatly moved. holding the old man's hand she said: "ahka (kazakh for daddy-editor), rest assured. i have set my heart on staying here, in the grasslands, forever excl."

after long tempering, li chih-ching has grown accustomed to the life, mastered the work and learned to speak kazakh. she is healthier and her complexion is tanned by the sun and wind. with wool on her hair and milk stains on her clothes she walks in and out of the yurts completely at home.

the stud farm where she first worked was set up by several young herdsmen in 1967 through their own efforts. li chih-ching, much inspired by the herdsmen's hard-working revolutionary spirit, decided to put everything she had learned at the service of the kazakh poor and lower-middle herdsmen and modestly asks the old herdsmen for advice. she has broken away from the old custom that women should not look after the mating of animals. she has popularized artificial insemination and helps the kazakh youth learn this technique. apart from demonstrations she also gives lectures on the subject, and now all kazakh youth at the stud farm have mastered it.

one year, there was difficulty in getting seven well-fed mares of suitable age to conceive. some said they were sterile and should be eliminated. but li chih-ching argued that to successfully mate one mare would mean one more colt for the state. with others she carefully noted the time when the mares were in heat and examined them carefully. she finally discovered their particular ovulation characteristics, made timely artificial insemination, and succeeded at last in getting colts from this group of mares.

for the past few years, li chih-ching has helped increase the number of horses in the brigade by 50 per cent. she has also improved the strain of local sheep. in 1974, her brigade was recommended as an advanced unit and li chih-ching was named as an advanced worker.

"i will learn to do whatever the kazakh poor and lower-middle herdsmen need done", is li chih-ching's motto. besides taking care of the livestock, she also works as a barefoot doctor. she studied hard to acquire the essential medicial knowledge for this work. she always goes to her patients at all hours and in all weathers. sometimes, her little mud hut is crowded with patients for whom she makes buttered tea and bake cakes. there have been occasions when she has nursed her patients day and night.

last spring, li chih-ching regularly rode over a dozen kilometres to give injections to an old kazakh herdsman with tuberculosis. the old herdsman said: "this girl is chiakes (meaning excellent -- editor) excl." but li chih-ching said: "i have done very little. though my medical kit is small, it is filled with the kazakh herdsmen's faith in me. i must do better to bring the party's and chairman mao's concern to the kazakh poor and lower-middle herdsmen."

li chih-ching has married a kazakh herdsman and now has one child.

WORKER-PEASANT WRITERS

Shanghai Workers and Peasants Write Books on Science and Techniques

(NCNA-English Shanghai, March 10, 1976)

worker and peasant writers have taken part in the writing and editing of a collection of handbooks on science and techniques in 13 series on different fields which include industry, agriculture and medical work. more than 100 books in the collection have been published in shanghai in the past few years.

many workers, peasants and soldiers began writing and editing books during the great proletarian cultural revolution. before that publishing was under revisionist influence and only a small number of "specialists" and "authorities" were entrusted with the work. with the advent of the cultural revolution in 1966 and guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, worker and peasant writers with abundant practical experience have been called on to write scientific papers and books which combine theory and practical experience as well as revolutionary literary works.

more than half of the books on science and techniques published in shanghai are by workers, peasants and soldiers and include both individual and collective works.

an 11-title series of handbooks for "barefoot" doctors was compiled to improve medical knowledge and skills. twentyeight-year-old chang chen-hua, one of the contributors to the series, is himself a "barefoot" doctor with eight years' experience in chingpu county on the shanghai outskirts. doing farm work and giving medical treatment during the day, he discussed the content with his "barefoot" doctor

colleague and the grassroots rural health and medical workers in the evening before getting down to the writing. he also visited a number of villages in kiangsi and kiangsu provinces to learn from other "barefoot" doctors and collect first-hand material on rural health work there. this series has proved very popular among rural "barefoot" doctors.

another of the series, entitled "questions and answers on techniques of agricultural production" is published to help the rural people's communes raise grain, cotton and edible oils output. one of the authors is 25-year-old ku chin-po, a technician of the nicheng commune in nanhuei county on the shanghai outskirts which is known for its high cotton yields. after finishing junior middle school ku went back to his home village where he and other young people formed a cotton scientific experimental group. this group has accumulated a wealth of data on how to cultivate cotton well, raise yields and find better substitute varieties. collaborating with ku chin-po in writing the 100,000 word book of "questions and answers on technique of cotton production" are a school graduate on chienchin farm in chungming county on the shanghai outskirts and a technician of the nanhuei county agricultural bureau. ku chin-po said: "the advanced experience accumulated by poor and lower-middle peasants and my personal experience in practical work is the basis on which this book was written."

the party organization and commune peasants strongly supported their work. many people joined the discussion and some old peasants took part in finalizing the manuscript.

a 44-title series of self-study books is being compiled for middle school graduates who have settled in the countryside. it covers basic knowledge in philosophy, literature and natural sciences and useful agricultural technical knowledge. twentyfive titles in this series have already appeared. fulltime writers specializing in these fields have prepared this series in cooperation with part-time writers. many of the writers are workers, peasants and soldiers and some are middle school graduates who have settled in the countryside. the series is popular and publication has run to large numbers but still falls short of the demand.

none of this collection is signed by individual writers. the books were published under the name of the writers' organizations, writing groups or "barefoot" doctors of the health units. this was done on the writers' own initiative and wishes.

worker-technician wu shun-shan of the shanghai kuangming electroplating plant is the author of the book "non-cyanide preplating" in the series on

disposal of three kinds of industrial waste -- gas, water and slag or debris. only the name of the plant where the writer works appears on the published work. wu shun-shan said: "the party and the workers trained me from an ordinary electroplating worker into a technician. the book sums up the experience of the workers in our plant and the result is to their credit, not mine. the signature merits no attention. what we aim at is the rapid popularization of advanced experience which benefits the whole society."

WOMEN WORKERS

More Women's Live-Wire Operation Groups in China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, March 10, 1976)

representatives of women's live-wire operation groups from china's 15 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions recently met here to exchange their experiences in doing maintenance work on ultra-high voltage transmission lines without interrupting the power supply.

at the meeting, women electricians from six electricity supply units in peking, tientsin and kwangchow demonstrated 23 live-wire operations.

the women s live-wire operation groups came into being and grew during the great proletarian cultural revolution. among them some are young women of minority nationalities and some mothers. in addition to common maintenance work, they can do involved live-wire operations, such as rerouting transmission lines and exchanging and lifting pylons without cutting off power supply.

during the great cultural revolution, the workers and revolutionary technicians of the anshan electric power bureau devised methods to overhaul and maintain transmission lines without turning off the current. in line with chairman mao's teaching, "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry". the method was then termed "free live-wire operation".

breaking with the traditional prejudice of looking down on women which had existed for several thousand years, women electricians made up their minds to do the same work as the men electricians.

since the women electricians of the kwangchow electricity supply company set up the first "march 8" live-wire operation group in october 1970, a large number of such groups have been organized throughout

the country. after a short period of hard study and practice, they mastered the new techniques. take a women electricians group in kwangchow. in 1975 alone, they did some 200 mid-air operations and seven urgent mid-air repairs, changed more than 200 porcelain insulators on ultra-high-voltage transmission lines, put up three catenary lines and took part in overhauling and renovating nine trunk lines. the joint operation carried out by the women and men electricians kept in good repair over 95 per cent of the transmission lines in their charge.

by developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, many such groups have devised and improved tools for live-wire operations with the result that more mid-air operations can be done without power interruption.

men and women electricians in chengchow, capital of central china's honan province, have renovated 108 tools and made 35 kinds of tools in the past few years.

women electricians of a "march 8" free live-wire operation group in wuhan, capital of central china's hupeh province, improved over 20 tools for operations under live-wire conditions. using paint sprayers they themselves made, the women electricians succeeded in spreading paint on transmission lines while suspended 147 metres above the yangtze river without halting the supply.

RIVER CONTROL

Fruitful Use of Yellow River in Kansu Province

(NCNA-English Lanchow, March 10, 1976)

the transformation of upper reaches of the yellow river to put the waters to use in kansu province, northwest china, epitomizes new china's achievements in the battle against nature.

the arid loess plateau along the banks of the yellow river has been turned into terraced fields, trees planted everywhere and the whole area is dotted with reservoirs and dams which prevent soil erosion. losses of water and soil, one of the major problems in the past, have been greatly lessened.

many water conservancy projects to prevent damage from floods and ice floes and generate power on the river and its tributaries have been completed. electric pumping stations now lift water from the yellow river to irrigate the fields and pastures up on the hills.

a 500 kilometre stretch of the yellow river cuts across the middle of kansu province from west to east. the river area, occupying more than a quarter of the province, is of major importance to the development of the provincial economy. in the 26 years since liberation, the total industrial output value has increased 50 times, grain, 3.7 times, a direct result of the gigantic water and soil conservation projects built along the yellow river.

the yellow river is the second largest river in china. in old china, the amount of soil carried down from its upper and middle reaches made it one of the most heavily silted river in the world. it was known as a river of sorrow because of the heavy losses and damage caused by the frequent floods and dyke breaches.

for centuries the people dreamed of putting the yellow river under control, a dream which began to be realized after the founding of new china. in 1952, after liberation, chairman mao inspected the river and said: the "work of the yellow river must be done well". the government mapped out an all-round plan and allocated funds for the projects. kansu affected set up special organizations at the provincial, prefecture and county level to carry out the work. many hydrological stations were set up and a large number of engineers and technicians carried out surveys of the area and. construction projects began to go up.

the succes_ful completion of large hydro-electric power stations at the liuchia and papan gorges on the main river course within the last five years are outstanding achievements in the use of the river's rich resources by kansu province. the high mountains and gorges with sharp falls along the upper reaches of the river provided excellent sites for building hydro-electric power stations. before liberation, however, none were built. the concentrated construction of such power stations began in 1958, the year of the great leap forward, and was considerably speeded up after the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the liuchia gorge hydro-electric power station, designed and built by china herself, is the biggest in the country thus far. put up in kansu province, the station generates 5,000 million kilowatthours a year and has promoted the development of industry and agriculture not only in the province but also supports the socialist construction in the nearby provinces of chinghai and shensi. gorges on the upper reaches of the yellow river are deep. the water level is generally several dozen metres, in some cases, several hundred metres, below the surface of the land around. the surrounding areas, which in the past had no irrigation facilities to draw on, suffered from drought every year.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the state has set up many large pumping stations along the yellow river. the chingtaichuan irrigation project, completed last year, can lift water at a flow of 12 cubic metres per second to farmlands more than 400 metres above the river. it now irrigates 20,000 hectares of nearby farmlands. during the fourth five-year plan period, 1971 to 1975, kansu province added another 66,000 hectares of irrigated farmlands. fed by the waters of the yellow river, the benefited areas doubled their grain production.

while the state built large power stations and electric irrigation projects, the local peasants put up more than 400 small hydro-electric power stations and a large number of medium-sized and small farmland improvement works along the yellow river tributaries in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. this has given an impetus to the development of small plants and agriculture and livestock breeding in the localities.

cadres and commune peasants in the yellow river areas in kansu province have made sustained efforts to conserve water and soil, the key problem in bringing the river under control. depending on the strength of the collective economy, the people's communes and production brigades have built contour terraced fields and planted the slopes to trees and vegetation. they have also used silt-laden water to flood low-lying land which when drained retain a thick deposit of silt that produces high-yields. in addition, they have built many medium and small reservoirs.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, greater efforts to check water and soil losses have been made. the people's communes and production brigades have set up special teams which are engaged in the work all year round as part of a unified plans. the water and soil losses from more than 1,000 mountains and gorges have been brought under control. as a result, agricultural production on the loess plateau is steadily developing and expanding.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Government Maritime Transport Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, March 10, 1976)

a government maritime transport delegation from algeria led by a. salah bey, secretary-general of the algerian state transport ministry, arrived here by air today.

it was greeted at the airport by peng teh-ching, chinese vice-minister of communications; and tung hua-min, deputy director of the water transport bureau of the ministry of communications.

present were mohamed messaoud kellou, algerian ambassador to china, and ahmed dekhili, counsellor of the algerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND BALKAN STATES

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Hails Efforts for Balkan Cooperation

(NCNA-English Peking, March 10, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries a signed article hailing the balkan states' recent efforts to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation among themselves. the article reads in part as follows:

fierce contention in europe by the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, has disturbed the peace of the continent and posed an ever increasing threat to the independence and security of the european countries. this is especially true of the balkans, "the powder keg of europe", whose long turbulence portends serious dangers.

learning from the past and facing up to the present, the balkan peoples have come to realize that to safeguard their national independence and security they have to work in concert and make common cause against the two superpowers. for some time already the balkan states have steadily strengthened their bilateral cooperation and worked for multilateral cooperation. their recent conference in athens on economic and

technical cooperation was a beginning in their efforts towards this direction. the fact that the balkan states gathered, for the first time since the end of the war, to discuss ways to cooperate with each other, has a positive significance in itself. it is clear proof of the common wish of the balkan states and peoples to draw closer their ties of cooperation.

connected with continental europe, asia and africa and controlling the vital routes linking them, the balkans hold an extremely important strategic position, for which tsarist russia hotly contested with other european powers century after century.

for some time, the rivalry between the two superpowers has become steadily fiercer in the middle east, the mediterranean and the balkans. since the cyprus incident of 1974, storm clouds have been gathering over the mediterranean and tension has increased in the balkans, gravely threatening the security of the balkan countries.

taking over the mantle of the old tsars, the soviet social-imperialists, in particular, harbour unbridled, aggressive designs on the balkans. with a view to opening up a passage for expansion into southern europe and the mediterranean, they have long engaged in intimidating, interfering in and dominating the balkan countries, trying to bring the whole area into its sphere of influence. they have tightened their control over some of the balkan countries, acting as overlords; they bitterly hated those balkan countries that resolutely pursue an independent and sovereign policy, and repeatedly resorted to pressure, intervention and even subversion against them; and they sowed discord among nato members in the balkan area, threatening and cajoling them in an attempt to undermine the foundation of nato. they repeatedly staged military exercises in the balkans and surrounding areas as a means of military threat. all this fully shows that the soviet revisionism is the main threat to the independence and security of the balkan countries and the most dangerous enemy of the balkan peoples.

the balkan countries have come to realize that the reliable way to safeguard their independence and security is to strengthen their national defence, promote understanding and cooperation among themselves and oppose aggression, intimidation and intervention from without. a yugoslav journal has noted that in no case should certain powers be allowed to make gains in the balkans, powers which have never concealed their interest and ambition in the area. although difficulties and obstacles may emerge in the course of promoting cooperation among the balkan countries, their aspirations for enhancing cooperation and safeguarding independence and security and the trend of such a development are irresistible.

CHINA AND BENIN

Leader of Chinese Exhibition Group Leaves Peking for Benin

(NCNA-English Peking, March 10, 1976)

yu chung-ming, leader of a chinese exhibition group to benin, left peking by air yesterday.

he was seen off at the airport by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and traore ali moussa bajo, ambassador of the people's republic of benin to china.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

China Takes Part in Exhibition of Daily Necessities in London

(NCNA-English London, March 9, 1976)

the people's republic of china takes part for the first time in the exhibition of daily necessities opened here today under the sponsorship of the british paper "daily mail"

before the opening of the exhibition, princess margaret, younger sister of queen elizabeth ii, and eric deakins, parliamentary under secretary of state for trade, visited the chinese pavilion on march 8 and 5 respectively. on both occasions, the british guests were accompanied by chu chi-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and kao tso-chieh, head of the chinese exhibition delegation.

the chinese pavilion covers an area of 700 square metres. on display are over 1,500 articles including silk, clothing, clocks and watches, articles for cultural and educational purposes, other light industrial products, grain, oils, native and animal products, and such handicrafts as ivory carving, stone sculpture and embroidery. the exhibits show the great achievements gained by the chinese people under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, particularly since the great cultural revolution. ivory carving and embroidery are demonstrated at the pavilion.

over 7,000 people visited the chinese pavilion today. the visitors inspected the chinese exhibits and watched the demonstrations with keen interest.

British Conservative Party Leader Visits
Chinese Fair

(NCNA-English London, March 10, 1976)

british conservative party leader margaret thatcher this morning visited the daily necessities fair of china held here.

mrs. thatcher showed keen interest in and praised carpets, embroideries, ivory carvings and other exhibits. she had friendly conversations with chinese workers demonstrating the technique of embroidery and ivory carving there.

she was accompanied by chu chi-yuan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in britain, and kao tso-chieh, head of the chinese exhibition group.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Official Goodwill Delegation Visits
Peking Army Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, March 10, 1976)

the ethiopian official goodwill delegation led by captain moges wolde michael, chairman of the economic committee of the provisional military administrative council of socialist ethiopia, today visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army and conveyed to the commanders and fighters the friendly sentiments of the ethiopian people.

as the distinguished ethiopian guests arrived at the unit in the company of the p.l.a. deputy chief of general staff ho cheng-wen, leading members of the unit pang hsiu-ting and ting yu-hai had warm hand-shakes with the visitors. in team formation, several hundred commanders and fighters beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans to welcome the distinguished ethiopian guests from far away.

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, this unit has grown in strength in the course of struggles against class enemies in china and abroad. delegation leader moges wolde michael inquired about the military and political training of the commanders and fighters, their life and productive labour, and had a cordial conversation with a number of fighters in their barracks.

he said: you have achieved big success. but since the fight against imperialism is not yet over, you must continue strengthening your capabilities.

the distinguished guests witnessed a military training session, and visited the unit's non-staple food processing factories and factories staffed by armymen's families. the visitors were interested to learn how the commanders and fighters combined military and political training with grain and sideline production. they were told by a leading member of the unit that by taking part in growing grain crops and vegetables, the commanders and fighters maintained the quality of working people and close ties with the people.

delegation leader moges wolde michael said: formerly the ethiopian army was the imperial palace guards and was parasitic. our army now must also combine military affairs with production. he expressed the belief that the visit would promote friendship between the armies of the two countries.

accompanying the delegation on the visit were fantaye biftu, ethiopian ambassador to china, chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Ethiopian Official Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, March 11, 1976)

chen yung-kuei, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this evening with captain moges wolde michael, chairman of the economic committee of the provisional military administrative council of socialist ethiopia, and the ethiopian official goodwill delegation he is leading.

fantaye biftu, ethiopian ambassador to china, was present.

also present were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and li heng and fu shun-ho, deputy department directors of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Attends Concert by Japanese High School Brass Band

(NCNA-English Peking, March 10, 1976)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended this evening the last performance of the japanese nagoya denki high school brass band in peking.

with high enthusiasm, the student-musicians played folk songs and ditties (bushi) with the work and struggle of the japanese people as the theme.

the "village blacksmith" depicts how the blacksmith makes hoes and picks. the "kiso bushi" and the "yagi bushi" are popular work songs of the japanese peasants and wood cutters.

the band also performed songs in praise of friendship between the people of china and japan from generation to generation and chinese revolutionary music items. the exciting music drew repeated warm applause from the audience.

among the audience were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; liu ching-tang, vice-minister of culture; wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation; lin li-yun, member of the n.p.c. standing committee and council member of the china-japan friendship association; and ha hung-hsing, deputy secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league.

present were atsushi goto, leader of the brass band; and heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, and his wife.

during the interval, li su-wen met and had a cordial conversation with leading members of the band and representatives of the student-musicians. at the end of the concert, she stepped onto the stage to congratulate the student-musicians on their successful performance.

Delegation of Chinese Medical Association Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, March 11, 1976)

A 5-member delegation of the Chinese Medical Association led by Shih Mei-hsin left here by air today for Tokyo to attend the 5th International Symposium on Cardiac Pacing.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "Peace Program," or Tool for Hegemony?

(NCNA-English Peking, March 10, 1976)

the "people's daily" today in a signed article denounces the brezhnev clique for feverishly carrying out arms expansion and war preparations under the signboard of "detente", "disarmament" and "cooperation" to seek world hegemony.

excerpts from the article, entitled "'a peace programme' or a tool for hegemony", read:

the soviet revisionist chieftain brezhnev submitted at the "25th congress" a so-called "programme [illegible] further struggle for peace and international cooperation, and for the freedom and independence of the peoples". full of empty talk, lies and often-repeated trash, the eight-point programme is a mere revised version of the discredited "peace programme" put forward by brezhnev five years ago. with this new programme the soviet revisionists mean to show to the world their readiness to continue to seek world hegemony under the cloak of "detente".

the programme is only a repetition of such worn-out tunes as "detente", "disarmament" and "cooperation".

here brezhnev pledges to "do everything to deepen international detente". as people still remember, in the "peace programme" five years ago the same brezhnev muttered the high-sounding phrases that efforts should be made "to bring about a radical turn towards a detente and peace". but facts have proved that the soviet revisionists have been hastening to execute the policy of expansion and aggression under cover of "detente" to seek world hegemony. while paying lip-service to "detente", they desperately expanded military strength and reinforced military deployment in europe, and carried out subversion and infiltration in some west european countries

to create upheavals. at the same time, they reached out their hands to all parts of the world, selling large quantities of munitions, grabbing military bases, conducting military exercises and even committing open aggression including dismemberment of pakistan and armed intervention in angola. contrary to brezhnev's allegation that "'detente' has become the leading trend", the danger of a new world war keeps increasing and soviet social-imperialism has become the most dangerous source of war in the present-day world.

the painstakingly contrived "european security conference", advertised by the soviet revisionists as a model of "detente", is a deception full of loopholes and has been seen through by more and more people. by "working for asian security based on joint efforts by the states of that continent", brezhnev means to impose a reproduction of the "european security conference" on the asian countries. though there have been snags in peddling "the asian security system" in asian countries, the soviet revisionists are not reconciled to their defeat. the asian peoples must keep strict vigilance over this.

to sprinkle this new programme with a new flavour, brezhnev proposed to "conclude a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations". in fact there is nothing new in it. everybody knows that a few years ago the soviet revisionists submitted a so-called resolution on "the non-use of force in international relations" at the united nations. but "non-use of force" has become a lid to cover their blatant use of force. is the gross soviet intervention in angola by dispatching weapons and personnel "non-use of force"? are the stationing of huge soviet forces in central europe and the show of force throughout the world not preparations to use force? brezhnev used these clumsy tricks to lull the people. this shows that these swindlers are at their wits' end.

the soviet revisionists hold that "arms reductions" are an important step towards "materialization of detente". brezhnev called in his new programme for an "end to the arms race" and for "arms reductions and disarmament". he said in a pious manner, "mankind is tired of sitting upon mountains of arms". people are indeed tired of listening to the soviet revisionists' old tune of "disarmament". people cannot help but ask: have you reduced or expanded your armaments in the past five years? aren't your mountains of arms getting higher and higher? while preaching disarmament, you are building up your arms every day. five years ago, brezhnev clamoured for "invigorating the struggle to halt the race in all types of weapons". but after these five years the

soviet revisionists have greatly increased all types of weapons. their armed forces have increased from over three million to over 4,200,000; tanks, from over 30,000 to 42,000; warships of various types, from over 1,500 to over 1,600; and strategic nuclear weapons, from over 1,700 to 2,500. they have swiftly caught up with and outstripped the united states in some areas of conventional and nuclear weapons. while advocating disarmament at the "25th congress", brezhnev, nevertheless, spoke of his resolve to "exert all efforts" to enable the soviet armed forces "to possess all necessary means". isn't it a most wonderful self-exposure of the soviet revisionist position of sham disarmament but genuine arms expansion?

"intensification of cooperation" in another card with which the soviet revisionists play for achieving "materialization of detente". brezhnev alleged that he still stood for "developing relations of long-term mutually beneficial cooperation" with western countries "in various fields of economy, science and culture". "cooperation" is indeed what the moscow revisionists desire. but it is cooperation for them to gain something at others' expense and not a "long-term" one based on "mutual benefit". actually, they have gained much in the last few years through "intensification of international cooperation". by means of developing exchanges in trade, science and technology with western countries, they have tried to build up a mystical atmosphere of "detente" to lull, disintegrate and infiltrate into these countries, while getting grain, loans and technical equipment in large quantities to make up for their lack of capital and economic and technical backwardness as well as boost their economic and military strength.

thus, within the five years from the "24th congress" to the "25th congress", the soviet revisionists have intensified their scramble for hegemony under the cloak of "detente", carried out frenzied arms expansion and war preparations under the guise of "disarmament" and made painstaking efforts to gain as much as possible under the pretext of "cooperation". brezhnev's profession of "an organic projection and development of the peace programme" advanced by the "24th congress" signifies that the soviet revisionists will, "with redoubled energy", go further along the path of social-imperialism. his voluble talk in the report that "detente" is by no means equal to "freezing" of the existing state of affairs means, if interpreted into intelligible language; that lip-service should be paid to "detente" as usual, whereas the momentum of aggression and expansion abroad by the soviet revisionist bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists represented by brezhnev should never be repelled; the existing sphere of influence of the soviet revisionists is to be expanded constantly; and the "status quo" should not be "frozen" at all

costs. according to moscow's logic, the soviet revisionists' aggression and intervention in angola through the supply of money, guns and personnel is in no way "incompatible" with "the cause of easing international tense situation". doesn't it explode the myth of the "peace programme" of soviet revisionism at one go?

marxism-leninism tells us that war is the continuation of politics and is a social phenomenon between two peaceful periods. for the most dangerous imperialist force of aggression, rhetoric of peace is an instrument for the preparation of war, and this has been proved time and again by history since the turn of the 20th century. before stretching his aggressive tentacles to the whole of europe, hitler also made a hue and cry about his 13-point "peace" proposal including a plan for "disarmament", and sang the attractive tune that: "germany needs peace and desires peace". however, it was not long before the gunfire of aggression ravaged europe and the european people paid with their blood for it. this past event is worth remembering. it is of immediate realistic significance to review the historic lessons in the 30's when brezhnev and company again harped on the tune of "peace" and "disarmament" at the "25th congress".

Commentary by NCNA Correspondent: Moscow Revisionists Cannot Escape Exposure by History

(NCNA-English Peking, March 11, 1976)

the brezhnev clique, habitually taking advantage of the people's desire for peace, dresses itself up as an angel of peace to cover up its ambition for world hegemony.

recently, the soviet revisionists came out with another ruse of "party for peace" and "party for war". they say the new tsars most ardently love peace and they belong therefore to the no. 1 "party for peace" in the world. those who sing the praises of the new tsars are called lovely partisans of the "party for peace", whereas those who expose the detente fraud and oppose the new tsars' aggression and expansion belong to the vicious "party for war".

now let's see how the no. 1 "party for peace" of the new tsars most ardently loves detente and peace and how it has made "contributions" to peace.

1. brezhnev claimed that having gone through world war two he is fully aware of "the untold calamities

war would bring to the people". therefore, he loves peace most. he swore that his wish is "peace, peace and again peace", that what he did is in defence of peace, and that he is the personification of peace.

2. the new tsars asserted that their tanks and aircraft in czechoslovakia had been invited there to "defend the socialist gains" and therefore, this is an internal affair of the "socialist community". their dispatch of mercenaries to invade angola is to "support the national liberation movement". brezhnev and company stated that they did all this "out of concern for the consolidation of peace" and for the purpose of promoting detente. naturally, there must be a prerequisite to this, namely, they must be left to have their own way. anyone who tries to stop them would be held responsible for provoking war and undermining peace and detente, whereas the brezhnev clique is completely in the clear. it follows that brezhnev is always correct and a champion of peace and detente.

3. according to the brezhnev clique, its unbridled arms expansion and war preparations were also for the sake of defending peace. it declared, "the higher is the fighting power of the soviet armed forces and the more powerful their equipment as well as the better the training of all officers and fighters, the more tranquil will the globe become." meanwhile, its adversary should disarm in the interest of peace. what smug calculations brezhnev and company have made excl. in this way, the soviet union "can gain superiority over its enemy in the balance of force", by means of which it could wrest from its rival one concession after another till the latter is driven out of all his positions. by then, the whole world would be brought under the rule of the new tsars, and peace would prevail in the world excl. herein lies the real meaning of the brezhnev clique's statement: "the stronger our country and its armed forces become, the shorter is the road which leads mankind to a lasting peace". so it turns out that brezhnev is no ordinary peace lover, but a champion of lasting peace excl.

to sum up, the new tsars style themselves as today's worthy number one "party for peace". it was allegedly for the defence of peace that they staged armed invasion against other countries and for the maintenance of peace that they carried out arm intervention in other countries. their feverish arms expansion and war preparations were still more definitely for the sake of peace, because without superiority in military strength it would be impossible to dispatch troops to "maintain peace" in those countries which "do not love peace".

the new tsars may think they are well established as a "party for peace". but don't laugh too soon excl. a look at history will show that brezhnev is not at all original in his sophistry that it is for the sake

of peace to commit aggression and carry out arms expansion and war preparations. it could be found in written documents about the second world war.

first, in his time hitler asserted that since he had gone through the first world war he knew best what a holocaust war is. he likewise swore that "in the time when i am chancellor, a war will never break out" and that "germany will never undermine peace."

secondly, when hitler invaded austria, he forced the austrian authorities to "present a pressing request" to germany to help "restore public security and order in the country". he also advertised that it "is only a domestic affair". by sending troops to invade norway, denmark, the netherlands, belgium and other countries, the hitlerite nazis asserted that in so doing "germany protects the weak states from the english highway robbers". and they want to "set up a stable order in europe".

thirdly, hitler had also preached that it was for the sake of peace that germany expanded its arms, went to war and intended to conquer the whole world. he said, "those who wish victory to the idea of peace should wholeheartedly support germany in its conquest of the whole world." in his view, the day the nazis conquered the whole world would be the time of victory for the idea of peace and the dawning of lasting peace. a comparison of hitler's words and deeds with those of brezhnev's will show up what kind of stuff is brezhnev's "love for peace". this provides people with much food for thought.

according to brezhnev's conditions for a "party for peace", the patent for "peace-loving" belongs not to the brezhnev clique, but to its venerated master hitler's nazi party which should have been awarded the laurels of the "party for peace".

naturally, one should also note that the brezhnev clique has its special diction in that it is more crafty and brazen than hitler in using high-sounding words to cover up their rapacious imperialist nature. however, no matter how crafty and tricky they are, their ruse of "peace loving" cannot stand the test of history, nor can they escape exposure by history. all ghosts and goblins will be unmasked in their true forms. the soviet revisionists may outstrip hitler in trickery, but they likewise cannot escape the punishment of history.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Ankara, March 9, 1976)

turkish president fahri koruturk received here today chinese ambassador to turkey liu chun who is leaving for home at the conclusion of his term of office. they had a friendly conversation.

earlier, tekin ariburun, president of the senate, and kemal guven, speaker of the national assembly, have also met and had friendly conversations with the chinese ambassador separately.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Minister for Research and Technology of Federal Republic of Germany and Party Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, March 10, 1976)

hans matthoefer, minister for research and technology of the federal republic of germany, and his party left here by air today to tour southern parts of china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by wang kuang-wei and liu chung-yang, leading member and deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, and chien san-chiang and sung yi-feng, leading members of departments concerned.

present was rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china.

while in peking, hans matthoefer and his party visited research institutes in the fields of posts and telecommunications, metallurgy, solid-state physics and atomic energy. they visited the palace museum and toured the great wall and ting ling (one of the ming dynasty tombs). they made a trip to north china's tangshan and northeast china's shenyang and anshan.

huang shu-tse and chung tzu-yun, vice-minister of public health and vice-minister of coal industry, met hans matthoefer and his party on separate occasions.

on the evening of march 8, ambassador rolf friedemann pauls gave a reception on the occasion of minister hans matthoefer's visit to china. among the guests at the reception were wang kuang-wei, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

March 19, 1976 No. 6058

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CAPITALIST ROADERS

The Capitalist Roaders Are Still on the Capitalist Road; the Revolutionaries Are Fighting

by

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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 5, 1976)

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, a great struggle to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is deepening. The broad masses and cadres who have been tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution have further summed up and applied their abundant experience accumulated in the great cultural revolution. United as one under the leadership of Party committees at all levels, they are bold in and good at struggle, and their spearhead is directed straight at that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party.

A large number of facts exposed by the masses irrefutably show that the capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road. When we say that the capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road, we mean first of all that they are still debasing the Marxist theory on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, that they continue to push Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line, and that they negate the theory and practice of the great proletarian cultural revolution in a vain attempt to change the principle of taking class struggle as the key link, the Party's basic line, and hence the socialist nature of our state.

In the first half of last year, under the call of the great leader Chairman Mao, the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat surged forward vigorously. The broad masses of workers, peasants

and soldiers, the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary intellectuals rose in greater vigor to criticize the bourgeoisie and bourgeois rights, to consolidate and develop the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and to wage struggle for creating conditions that would make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to survive or to emerge again. The gradual deepening of this mass movement touched the very life of the bourgeoisie and its representative figures within the Party. Seeing that with the awareness of the masses increasingly raised through the study of theory it would become more and more difficult to reverse the verdicts on the great cultural revolution, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party who was dissatisfied with the great proletarian cultural revolution in the first place was panic-stricken. Therefore he put forward this out-and-out revisionist program with "the three instructions as the key link" to negate taking class struggle as the key link in a desire to reverse the orientation of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and guarding against revisionism, and to check the criticism of the bourgeoisie and bourgeois rights. Following this, he openly raised the banner of restoration and stated that "so long as the others accuse you of restoration, you have done a good job in your work." Under the slogan of "all-round consolidation," he launched an all-out counter-attack in revenge against the great proletarian cultural revolution and revolutionary new things.

The gust of Right-deviation wind that started to blow around the summer of last year was precisely whipped up from above by that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party. Once this wind was whipped up, a handful of the representative figures of the bourgeoisie within the Party looked so pleased that they congratulated one another. They vied for the caps of "capitalist roaders" and "restorationists" as though they were "laurels of triumph," and vociferously attacked the excellent situation and great results of the great proletarian cultural revolution. As was stated by Lenin, they "become brothers of the same family, praise one another, learn from one another, and attack together 'dogmatic' Marxism." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 224) For a time, dark clouds gathered over the city and muddy waves swept skyward. In the few units under their control, the results of the great proletarian cultural revolution and criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius were in danger of being destroyed overnight.

At the beginning of the great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out, "The representative figures of the bourgeoisie from diverse cultural circles who have wormed their way into the Party, the government and the army are a group of counter-revolutionary revisionists, and once the time is ripe, they will seize political power and turned the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie." As we review this brilliant and wise assertion of Chairman Mao's today, we realize more profoundly that the capitalist roaders within the Party are the most dangerous figures in the socialist period.

Our struggle against that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party is essentially a struggle to determine whether we should adhere to or change the Party's basic line. The vital issue of so-called "taking the three instructions as the key link" is to negate and revise Chairman Mao's consistent teaching on taking class struggle as the key link, openly repudiate that class

antagonism and class struggle are the real motive force of historical development, and openly deny that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the principal contradiction in Chinese society, but to put economics and politics on an equal footing, pass secondary items for the key link, and use the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces to oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As far as that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party is concerned, this is nothing more than an old play restaged, an old tune resung, and an old trick replayed. During the period of democratic revolution, he had advocated the "close coopration of all classes." After the period of socialist revolution was ushered in, he declared again and again: At the stage before this, we were engaged in revolution. Now that the revolutionary tasks have been fulfilled in the main, the task from now on is to carry out construction. Now that classes have been abolished in the main, we should no longer stress class struggle. "It doesn't matter whether the cat is black or white so long as it catches mice." And so on and so forth. He vainly attempted to write off the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, and frenziedly called for "pushing ahead" along the capitalist road. Last year, he cast forth what he called "taking the three instructions as the key link." Actually this is the same old thing but with some eclectic tactics added.

They also link "the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to combat and guard against revisionism" to this sentence, but want to whip up in a big way this or that "typhoon" and also want to do away with the mass movement to study theory. They also openly oppose the running of the school as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and openly declare that "the dictatorship of the proletariat should not be mentioned on the scientific and technical front." And so on and so forth.

In negating this key link of class struggle, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party only wants to abolish the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, and at the same time he boldly lets the bourgeoisie attack the proletariat. Lenin profoundly pointed out: "Forgetting class struggle means falling to the side of capital and the bourgeoisie and opposing the workers." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXIX, p. 342) In 1965 Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out, "Throughout the transition period, there are class contradictions, there is the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road. We shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory and practice of our Party over the last dozen years or so." The stern facts of class struggle tell us that neither the proletariat nor the bourgeoisie acknowledges the dying out of class struggle. Revisionism publicizes this merely for hoodwinking the masses and benumbing the fighting spirits of the revolutionary people. What! Class antagonisms have disappeared?! How deep bourgeois prejudices are!

In our country, the overthrown exploiting classes have not disappeared, nor have they called off their resistance. There are still a large number of petty-bourgeois elements, and small production still engenders capitalism and

the bourgeoisie constantly, daily, hourly, spontaneously and on a mass scale. There are still bourgeois rights, and quite a number of people still want to strengthen and extend such rights. The commodity economy is still alive, functioning and engendering the bourgeoisie. The majority of intellectuals basically still cling to the bourgeois world outlook. The capitalist roaders within the Party are still on the capitalist road. And so on and so forth. Under such circumstances, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party has cast forth the principle of "taking the three instructions as the key link" and called on us to give up taking class struggle as the key link. This is tantamount to calling on us to discard the knife for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and is also tantamount to calling on the proletariat to lay down its arms and surrender to the bourgeoisie. We must never be fooled.

Back in 1956, Liu Shao-ch'i incorporated the theory of the dying out of class struggle into his political report to the 8th Party Congress in a vain attempt to strike off with a stroke of the pen Chairman Mao's theory on classes, class contradictions and class struggle. His object was nothing more than to cover up the hush-hush activities of his company to restore capitalism. The furious billows of the great cultural revolution effectively washed away such trash. However, as soon as a great victory was won in the great cultural revolution, Lin Piao again leaped forth to declare that all capitalist roaders within the Party, etc., had been "rounded up." He advocated that "the most important task after the 9th Congress is to develop production" and attempted to incorporate this into the political report to the 9th Congress. His object was also to cover up the attack of his company against the proletariat and the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. The great leader Chairman Mao saw through everything and smashed their anti-Party clique. How soul-stirring were the facts of these heated struggles! In no place and at no time had class struggle died out! In fact, it had not stopped for one day. Today, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party has once again brought out the dead soul of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line already interred by the storm of the great cultural revolution. The only difference is that it dons a new mask and is more deceptive.

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party disguises himself as one "most eager to push forward the four modernizations." Actually, he holds that production cannot be increased according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and wants to change China's socialist system and vigorously practice capitalist restoration. Flaunting the banner of "everything for the four modernizations," he vainly attempts to push a whole set of capitalist systems and methods, capitulate to the bourgeoisie at home and abroad, and turn China into a colony which is only capable of providing raw material to imperialism and social-imperialism. Flaunting the banner of "boosting the national economy," he peddles the theory of productive forces, protects and extends bourgeois rights, and vainly attempts to use the decadent capitalist relations of production to sabotage the socialist economy and hinder the development of productive forces in society.

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party disguises himself as "most concerned with stability and unity." In fact, he is engaged in undermining the foundation of stability and unity. He sows discord in the relations between the masses of the people and the Party, between the intellectuals and the Party and between the new and old cadres. He deal blows to the

revolutionary new forces, opposes the "three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, and even attempts to split the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and fundamentally sabotage stability and unity.

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party disguises himself as a leader "most concerned with the livelihood and well-being of the masses." Actually, he uses cheap promises to lure the masses into caring only for immediate material interests, forgetting the basic long-range interests, and following him to practice revisionism. What he is really concerned with is the extension of bourgeois rights which are of "benefit" only to a very few of them.

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party disguises himself as a leader "most considerate to the intellectuals and attaching special attention to the role of intellectuals." Actually he incites the discontent of the intellectuals with the Party policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals and vainly attempts to lead them into taking once again the evil road of becoming the bourgeois spiritual aristocracy.

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party advertises himself of paying great attention to the part played by old cadres. In fact, the cadres he needs are only those who follow his revisionist line no matter whether they are old, middle-aged or young. He excludes and deals blows to the new and old cadres who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To him, implementing the Party's cadre policy becomes implementing the revisionist organizational line.

That unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party is always fond of playing himself up as a "veteran revolutionary." We must make a class analysis of the word "veteran." The veteran forerunners of the proletarian revolution are fundamentally different from the fellow travelers of the bourgeois democratic revolution, and the biggest difference lies in whether they adhere to the theory and practice of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. If one stands still ideologically at the stage of bourgeois democratic revolution and makes no serious effort in remolding his bourgeois world outlook, he is bound to slide down to the revisionist evil road, and as a result, he will be swallowed up by the torrent of continued revolution of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao warns us, "We must be on guard against the rise of revisionism and must be especially on guard against the rise of revisionism in the Central Committee." He also emphatically points out, "This is most dangerous." The facts of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the past 26 years since the founding of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country have again and again attested to Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise assertions. The target of the revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the bourgeoisie, and the key sector lies in those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party. The question of the bourgeoisie within the Party is a question that provides food for deep thought, and furthermore, it is a living reality of class struggle. We must seriously study Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship

of the proletariat, and correctly recognize the principal contradiction, the main danger, the target of the revolution, and the key sector of struggle in the socialist period.

There is nothing strange in the appearance of bourgeois representatives and capitalist roaders within the Party in the period of socialist revolution. The fact that capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road has its deep class origin and historical origin. Among these people, some are of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and they actually are renegades, secret agents, anti-communist elements and alien class elements who have wormed their way into the Party, or are newly engendered bourgeois elements. Some are but bourgeois and petty-bourgeois democrats who have sneaked into the revolutionary ranks, and they have never been Marxist-Leninists, but are merely fellow travelers of the Party.

During the period of bourgeois democratic revolution, these fellow travelers did play an active part in overthrowing the "three big mountains," in attacking local bullies and in land distribution to varying extents. They were also often wrong in the way of revolution. "When they accepted the revolutionary democratic slogans of the political party of the proletariat, they did not link these slogans with the whole struggle of the socialist proletariat" (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. VI, p. 413), and they had never accepted the basic program of our Party. Even when they expressed "acceptance" verbally, they actually followed all the opportunist tactics toward the Party's program: "The program should not be abandoned, but its implementation must be delayed--indefinitely delayed." After the consummation of the new democratic revolution, they made no further progress. They disliked and even opposed the socialist revolution. They opposed the continuation of the revolution and the criticism of the bourgeoisie and bourgeois rights. They flew into a rage whenever their vested interests were touched or whenever people opposed their extension of bourgeois rights. This also determined that they were invariably against the revolutionary masses.

Following the constant deepening of the socialist revolution, people have come to see more and more clearly that if the fellow travelers of the democratic revolution do not seriously transform their world outlook, they are bound to go to the opposite side of the socialist revolution and become capitalist roaders within the Party and the key sector of the target of the revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is an important aspect of the changes in class relations in Chinese society over the past few decades, and is a salient expression of the profundity and complexity of the socialist revolution.

With a great victory already won in the great cultural revolution today, that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party clamors for restoration. Where does he want to restore things? People intuitively feel that he wants to have things restored to before the great cultural revolution. In point of fact, he wants more than this! Wasn't the wholesale restoration of capitalism the aim of the revisionist line in those "seventeen years"? In China, with the capitalist system restored, we are bound to sink once again into the colonial and semi-colonial abyss. If he were allowed to carry on this revisionist and capitulationist line, it would not take long for our Party and state to change color. How dangerous this situation is!

The facts show that the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party in question represent the interests of the bourgeoisie and some intellectuals serving the bourgeosie, the interests of those who call for extending bourgeois rights and follow the capitalist road. Throughout the historical period of socialism, there are still the exploiting classes, and international imperialism and revisionism. As was pointed out by Lenin, the socialist country is still "a bourgeois country without the bourgeoisie" in which there are soil and conditions for engendering a new bourgeoisie, and there are these two possibilities of progress toward communism and regression toward capitalism. Under these conditions, the appearance of bourgeois represntatives--capitalist roaders within the Party--is unavoidable, and although the old capitalist roaders are no more, there will be new capitalist roaders. The capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road, and this is a historical phenomenon that will exist for a long time as determined by the law of class struggle in the socialist period. The main point is "to purge those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party." It is the general orientation for persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat which we must firmly grasp.

The capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road, but this is no thoroughfare! What the capitalist roaders face today is a stronger revolutionary class armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, a contingent which has been tempered in this struggle to combat and guard against revisionism--the great proletarian cultural revolution, and has accumulated abundant experience in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is an immense force embracing the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, the long-tested proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, large groups of revolutionary cadres with positive and negative aspects of experience, and the revolutionary new forces who have matured through the storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution and are full of vitality and vigor. Guided by Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, these immense class forces have personally participated in this most acute and complicated class struggle--the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the great struggle to smash the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. They are insurmountable bastions of iron standing in front of the capitalist roaders. They are the forces that cause the pipedreams of imperialism, revisionism and reaction and the capitalist roaders to thoroughly go bankrupt and make them tremble with fear.

The capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road, and the proletarian revolutionaries are still fighting. The broad revolutionary masses who have been tempered through the great cultural revolution are in the course of carrying forward the revolutionary spirit that "to rebel is justified" and of carrying on the battle! In the repeated struggles against the capitalist roaders, Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat will strike ever deeper root in our minds, and the proletarian revolutionaries will become stronger through steeling. But the decadent classes on the decline will be completely buried in the end. This great struggle of the present to hit back at the restoration activities of the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party to reverse verdicts is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian

cultural revolution in the past ten years and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The struggle has just started, and many dangerous storms will still be met on the journey. We must keep a watchful eye on the unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party who might use again the old tricks of inciting one section of the masses to struggle against another and disrupting production to sabotage the revolution which they once adopted in the course of the great cultural revolution. With our confidence grown a hundredfold and under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and Party committees at all levels, we will implement the Party's policy of "taking warning from the past in order to be more careful for the future and treating the illness in order to save the patient," unite with more than 95 percent of the cadres and the masses, firmly adhere to the general orientation of struggle, and carry this great struggle for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.

* * *

SOCIALIST NEW THINGS

Resolutely Support Socialist New Things

- a recording of important facts at the forum of some combat heroes and models distinguished by meritorious service of the artillery force of a PLA unit stationed in Shenyang and representatives of advanced units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 8, 1975)

How should every Communist and every revolutionary correctly treat socialist new things? This is an important question of principle. Recently, some combat heroes, models distinguished by meritorious service of the artillery force of the Shenyang PLA unit and representatives of advanced units held a forum. At the meeting, everyone took class struggle as the key link, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the study of theory to combat and prevent revisionism, etc., warmly eulogized socialist new things in combination with their personal experience, affirmed the great achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and effectively rebutted those absurd arguments of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts presently whipped up on the educational front.

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New Things Are the Great Dynamic Creations of Millions of People

Chih Shun-i (郅顺义), a special-class national combat hero and vice chairman of a certain political department:

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and won a great victory. In this spectacular great political revolution, socialist new things spring up group after group like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. These new things are the brand-new results of the triumph of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, great dynamic creations of millions of people, and the treasured spring seedlings of communism. In various ways, they restrict bourgeois rights. They reflect the trend of historical development marked by the inevitable replacement of capitalism by socialism and communism. The more such new things, the less will be the mire of the bourgeoisie and the better will be the job done in socialist revolution and construction.

In these years, for the sake of educating and training young people, I constantly went to the schools to preach Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and headed for the countryside to visit the educated young people sent to the countryside. I myself observed the excellent situation of the revolution in education.

In 1974, to conduct education in revolutionary traditions, the T'iehling Agricultural College of Liaoning sent me to talk to the students. When I went there, I learned that all the students of this college came from the countryside and would return to the countryside after study. The young fighter Chang T'ieh-sheng who had the courage to go against the tide was also studying in this college at that time. Little Chang told me that he was sent here by the poor and lower-middle peasants and that after graduation he would return to the countryside to continue serving the poor and lower-middle peasants. I felt that this road of "from the commune and back to the commune" was quite correct and in keeping with Chairman Mao's educational line. Chairman Mao once said, "Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."

Once at a meeting of activists among educated young people sent to the countryside, I also came across Ch'ai Ch'un-tse. Ch'ai Ch'un-tse was an educated youth who volunteered to come from the city to settle down in the countryside. He consciously broke with old traditional concepts and made up his mind not to return to the city but to strike root in the countryside to make revolution. The revolutionary spirit of Little Ch'ai deeply moved me. I gave him a needle and thread kit and encouraged him to forever heed to what Chairman Mao said, carry forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and contribute his strength to the building of a socialist new countryside. From the persons of Chang T'ieh-sheng and Ch'ai Ch'un-tse, I see the great victory of the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the hopes and prospects of our country. Taking a look at the excellent situation in the whole country from the delightful scenes of the revolution in education, we can see many new things on various fronts. They are really worthy of being praised by us without reserve. At the sight of the growth and development of new things, I feel especially elated deep down. I must do the best I can to support new things and join everyone in watering them, applying fertilizer and weeding the fields for them so as to enable them to strike deep root and grow sturdily and luxuriantly.

Li Fa-so (李发锁), a political instructor of the Third Company of a certain regiment:

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the situation in the whole country is excellent, and new things emerge in our army unit in an endless stream. Taking the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat for instance, since the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the mass movement to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in our regiment has been surging higher and higher, and the cadres and fighters show greater and greater interest in reading and study. As they study Chairman Mao's works, the great majority of cadres also read the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and other works by Marx and Lenin. They study consciously and assiduously, and persist in taking notes, and strive to transform the world outlook in conjunction with the realities of the struggle.

All companies have universally run political evening schools and set up theoretical research groups, with the backbone theorists mounting the rostrum to give everyone supplemental lessons. Through reading and studying seriously, all have raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, thus effectively strengthening the army units ideologically.

I feel that the extensive launching of the mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought has enabled the broad masses to lay hold of a sharp ideological weapon, thus providing a fundamental guarantee for us to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and combat and prevent revisionism.

Next, take my case for example. I am a young cadre who has matured in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, in response to Chairman Mao's call, I wrote a letter to the regimental Party committee calling for the publicity and discussion of the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. With the help of the regimental Party committee and other comrades, an ordinary fighter with a low cultural standard like me mounted the rostrum a number of times for the whole regiment and in many fraternal army units to lecture on the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and to link the historical experience of class struggle with the criticism of Lin Piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius has considerably educated and tempered me. I deeply realize that the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have paved a broad path for the growth of new things, and the sturdy growth of new things has in turn consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidated and developed the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. All this fully shows that "this great proletarian cultural revolution is entirely necessary and unusually timely in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."

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Firmly Adhere to the Proletarian Stand and Correctly Treat New Things

Wang Kung-i (王工一), a national combat hero and deputy political commissar of a certain regiment:

How to treat socialist new things has always been a major question of principle in the struggle between Marxists and revisionists. Whether one stands on the side of new things and supports and cherishes them with whole-hearted eagerness or opposes and negates them with all ways and means is a mark of distinction between genuine and sham Marxists. A revolutionary should firmly and unswervingly adhere to the proletarian stand, and fervently support and energetically give active help to socialist new things.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, many new things have emerged on the educational front. For example, the exercise of leadership by the working class over schools, the attendance and management of colleges

by workers, peasants and soldiers and the use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to transform the colleges, open-door education in the three great revolutionary movements, the following of the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, the practice of "from the commune and back to the commune" by agricultural colleges and schools, etc.

In 1975, when I took part in earthquake-relief work at Haich'eng county, I saw for myself the new atmosphere of the educational revolution. A young educated woman Chang Yü-hua sent to the Kushantzu commune of this country had been recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants as a barefoot doctor and selected for a course of study in the health school. During the winter vacation, Little Chang did not return to town to see her own folks but persisted in taking up labor at the youth center. When a strong earthquake occurred in Liaoning, at the risk of her life she broke into collapsed houses on many occasions to save the trapped people. She also donated the money she saved in ordinary times to help the people of the disaster-stricken area. The poor and lower-middle peasants said elatedly, "The educational revolution is really good. We welcome students like Yü-hua!" Such a new atmosphere is what we workers, peasants and soldiers rejoice to see and acclaim.

Ch'ang En-chü (常恩举), a national combat hero and political commissar of a certain regiment:

Socialist new things are really good! In the past few years, in conformity with Chairman Mao's directive on the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the Party committee of our regiment properly selected number of young cadres. These young cadres, full of vim and vigor, like to attend school and to get ahead. They dare to think and act, and have revolutionary drive. Proceeding from the demand for the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, we comrades a bit older warmly impart knowledge to help and lead them. We support them when they work boldly, and also humbly learn from them. Educated by the Party and tempered in practical struggle, these young cadres mature very fast and become a new force in our ranks.

In order to support new things, we must wage struggle against the erroneous idea to oppose new things. Recently, some people failed to see the excellent situation on the educational front, and they said that the orientation of the educational revolution "has never been properly solved," that "there is only destruction but no construction," and that "no attention is paid to culture." They tried their utmost to "reverse" the proletarian educational revolution back to the old road of the revisionist line in education so as to turn the school once again into a tool of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. As was pointed out by Lenin, their attitude "is actually a tactic of class struggle used by the bourgeoisie to oppose the proletariat, and to protect capitalism but oppose socialism." We must see the viewpoint of class struggle to observe problems, make serious analysis and criticism and never allow anyone to tamper with the orientation of the educational revolution or to attack and repress socialist new things.

Wang K'o-ching (王克京), holder of order of merit, first class, and political commissar of a certain regiment:

At present, some people slander the worker-peasant-soldier college students as "low in quality" and "inferior to the level of technical middle school students." This is a willful distortion of facts.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," a group of worker-peasant-soldier college students came to our regiment not long ago to study military affairs. Through helping the school in military training, we perceived ourselves that the worker-peasant-soldier college students were good. These worker-peasant-soldier college students who had been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius most fervently cherished the Party and Chairman Mao and showed very high enthusiasm in study for the revolution. They persisted in taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as a compulsory course of study. They energetically unfolded criticism and discussion of the Water Margin and cared to criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie. In only a little more than one month, they wrote over 330 highly militant commentaries and critical articles. In military training, they humbly learned from the fighters and showed no fear of hardships to learn the groping, crawling, rolling and fighting techniques. They constantly took part in labor and strived to maintain the features of workers and peasants. The cadres and fighters praised them as "revolutionary college students capable of taking up both cultural and military work."

On the question of quality of education, different classes have distinctly different views. We hold that in assessing quality, we should first take into consideration the orientation, the line and all-round development of moral, intellectual and physical culture, but can never take as the only yardstick the number of books already read. This is because the aim of our proletarian education is to turn the students "into workers with socialist consciousness and culture." At present, some people cry that the worker-peasant-soldier college students are "low in quality." The yardstick they use is not that of the proletariat but that of the bourgeoisie which calls for "intellectual culture first." Their aim is to negate the orientation of the educational revolution, restore the old educational system and let the bourgeoisie once again dominate the school. Struggle on the educational front tells us that revisionism is still the main danger at present. We must take class struggle as the key link, energetically support socialist new things, properly carry out the revolution in education, and deal an effective blow to the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles.

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Supporting New Things Is Our Common and Primary Obligation

Ts'ui Chih-shan (崔志山), a national combat hero and vice chairman of the political department of a certain regiment:

The socialist period is a period of mutual struggle between nascent communism and moribund capitalism. Socialist new things are the buds of communism. They represent the direction of historical development. Their birth and development accelerate the growth of communism and the decline of capitalism. Only the real development and growth of new things can consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and bring about communism. Lenin pointed out: "Taking care of these buds is our common and primary obligation."

Our PLA is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The position and role of the people's armed forces in the dictatorship of the proletariat dictate that we must fervently support socialist new things. This is our unshirkable responsibility.

Three years ago, in compliance with Chairman Mao's directive that "educated young people should go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants," I sent my daughter Yü-chüan to the countryside. Educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, Yü-chüan made very fast progress and was selected by others as the bookkeeper of the production team. She also served as the head of the collective household of educated young people. For a time, people advised me to avail myself of the opportunity that a factory was looking for workers to send my daughter to the factory through the introduction of friends. I did not do so.

I have all along taught my daughter to firmly follow the road of integration with workers and peasants and strike root in the countryside to make revolution for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and preventing revisionism. I recall that in those years of revolutionary war, in order to seize political power in the whole country, we risked our lives fighting north and south. Never can we forget all these, for forgetting the past means betrayal. We must maintain the revolutionary enthusiasm displayed in those years of revolutionary war, work for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, energetically support socialist new things and carry revolutionary work through to the end.

Wei Tsung-p'ei (卫宗沛), leader of the squad to which the late Tung Ts'un-jui belonged:

The ultimate aim of our Party is to realize communism in the world. As we participate in the revolution determined to devote ourselves to communism, we must fervently support socialist new things. We should treat new things the way Lenin taught us: "Circumspectly study the new buds, treat them with the greatest care, do everything to help their growth, and 'take care of' these tender buds."

In the past two years, our squad established close ties with the Houtaying Educated Youth Center in the vicinity of the garrison area. We treated these educated young people sent to the countryside as comrades of the squad. To help them read and study properly, we specially bought them books by Marx and Lenin. We also presented them with study notes containing several ten thousand Chinese characters in which the whole squad participated in copying. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we joined them to organize a theory

guidance group. Together we ran a wall newspaper that repeatedly criticized Lin Piao's reactionary fallacies which slandered the rustication of educated young people. We also often went to the youth center to tell the educated young people stories about the former squad leader Tung Ts'un-jui. We encouraged them to emulate the heroic figures and contribute their strength toward the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Our squad not only was concerned with the educated young people politically but also took care of their livelihood to some extent. In the spring, we sent them vegetables. In the summer we helped them grow vegetables. In the autumn, we helped them collect firewood uphill. In the winter, we helped them make straw-plaited window curtains. Recently, in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, we again joined them in studying the experience of Tachai and helped them study and formulate plans for learning from Tachai in agriculture. The Houtaying Educated Youth Center is thus better and better run and has become an advanced unit among the educated youth centers in the country. It is in this way that our squad had all along taken supporting new things as a job within our province and an obligation to be fulfilled by us.

At present, an acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines is going on around the matter of whether we should support or oppose socialist new things. In this struggle, we must take a firm stand, unfurl our banner and firmly stand on the side of new things. For the sake of seizing political power in the whole country, our late squad leader Tung Ts'un-jui paved the path to victory with his own life in the years of revolutionary war. Today, in the battle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must especially follow the example of Tung Ts'un-jui, carry forward the dauntless proletarian revolutionary spirit, criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie, pave the path for the growth of socialist new things and defend and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

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DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF DR. SUN YAT-SEN

Peking Ceremony Commemorates Death Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1976)

people of all walks of life in the chinese capital gathered at a ceremony in the sun yat-sen memorial hall in the chungshan park here this morning in commemoration of the 51st anniversary of the death of dr. sun yat-sen.

among the more than one hundred people attending the ceremony were hsu teh-heng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; shen yen-ping and pebala gelieh-namje, vice-chairmen of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee; liao cheng-chih, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, liu yu-fa, li chin-teh and tung hsiao-peng, leading members of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee, and chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

chen tzu-sheng, standing committee member of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, presided over the ceremony. those present stood in silence before dr. sun yat-sen's portrait. baskets of flowers were placed in front of the portrait by hsu teh-heng on behalf of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, by comrade liao cheng-chih, by liu yu-fa on behalf of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee, by wang kun-lun, standing committee member of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, on behalf of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, and by chia ting on behalf of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present were also members of the n.p.c. standing committee and the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, as well as standing committee members, members and alternate members of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Death Anniversary Observed
in Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1976)

[redacted] the 51th anniversary of dr. sun yat-sen's death was commemorated in the chinese cities of shanghai, nanking, kwangchow and wuhan today.

leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and personages from various circles called at the former residence of dr. sun yat-sen this morning. baskets of flowers were placed in front of the portrait of dr. sun yat-sen by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the united front work department of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china, the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the shanghai municipal committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang and the china welfare institute.

among those calling at dr. sun yat-sen's former residence were wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the united front work department under the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee, the c.p.p.c.c. shanghai municipal committee, the r.c.k. shanghai municipal committee and the china welfare institute.

personages from various circles in kiangsu province and nanking city held a memorial service at the sun yat-sen mausoleum. baskets of flowers were placed before the statue of dr. sun yat-sen by the kiangsu provincial and nanking city revolutionary committees, the united front work departments under the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial and nanking city committees, the c.p.p.c.c. kiangsu provincial and nanking city committees and the r.c.k. kiangsu provincial and nanking city committees.

among those present on the occasion were han pei-hsin, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; chia shih-chen, vice-chairman of the nanking city revolutionary committee; leading members of the united front work departments under the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal committees, the c.p.p.c.c. kiangsu provincial and nanking city committees and the r.c.k. kiangsu provincial and nanking city committees, as well as personages of various circles.

present were representatives of returned overseas chinese and compatriots of taiwan province origin as well as special amnesty releasees last year.

personages of various circles in kwangtung province and kwangchow city held a service at the sun

yat-sen memorial hall in kwangchow this morning. lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee; leading members of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial and kwangchow city committees' united front work departments, the c.p.p.c.c. kwangtung provincial and kwangchow city committees and the r.c.k. kwangtung provincial and kwangchow city committees, as well as personages of various circles. lin li-ming, lo fan-chun, chang po-chuan, lo ming and hsiao chun-ying placed baskets of flowers in front of the bronze statue of dr. sun yat-sen on behalf of departments concerned of the province and city and the r.c.k. local organizations.

personages of various circles in hupeh province and wuhan city held a memorial meeting today. baskets of flowers were placed in front of the portrait of dr. sun yat-sen by the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee and the wuhan city revolutionary committee, the c.p.c. hupeh provincial and wuhan city committees' united front work departments, and the c.p.p.c.c. hupeh provincial and wuhan city committees.

present at the meeting were pan chen-wu, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee; teng ken, vice-chairman of the wuhan city revolutionary committee; and leading members of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial and wuhan city committees' united front work departments.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Research Workers in Southwest China Province Achieve Good Results

(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 12, 1976)

research workers in southwest china's yunnan province have completed 300 projects in co-operation with workers and peasants in the last five years. the projects are all related to industrial and agricultural production.

during the proletarian cultural revolution, they repudiated the revisionist line on scientific research under which they worked behind closed doors, divorced from practice. they went among the workers and peasants to do research in the service of proletarian politics and socialist construction.

members of the provincial zoological institute made special trips to some 20 counties in wenshan, hsishuang panna, tehung, and other minority areas where bite by venomous snakes was a threat. they collected over 300 tested prescriptions of herbal medicine made repeated analyses of snake venoms and succeeded in making pancreatin, a highly efficacious antidote. some 300 invalids of snakebite in hunan, kwangtung, kwangsi and other places have been cured by this medicine.

peasants in chiangchuan and yimen counties planted maize on newly opened terraces in 1975 as a result of learning from tachai, the pace-setter in agriculture. the crop did well at first but later were affected by mosaic disease. some comrades from the provincial institute of botany rushed to lend a hand. working with the local scientific experimental groups and stations they found that the disease was due to a lack of micro element zinc in the soil of the newly opened fields. after appropriate measures were taken the disease was brought under control.

the tropical plant research institute, which is in hsishuang panna, completed more than one hundred projects. included were water base fracturing fluid made of plant gelatin; anti-coagulant extracted from plants to help engines start readily in cold weather.

research workers of various branches in the province are now working on drugs against cancer and have made advances.

open-door research in integration with workers and peasants helps the scientists with their theoretical work. members of the provincial tropical plant research

institute have written nearly one hundred theses and reports on the investigation of tropical plant resources.

among the several books they wrote are "industrial plants of yunnan province", "herbal medicines", "herbal medicines for animals".

SPRING FARMING

Preparations for Spring Farming Underway in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1976)

the cadres and commune peasants of heilungkiang, liaoning and kirin provinces in northeast china are busy making preparations for spring farming inspite of the cold weather.

since the onset of last winter, party committees at all levels in the rural areas have led the people in implementing the spirit of the national learn-from-tachai conference, in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in criticizing capitalism and revisionism. socialist enthusiasm is high and, the people have done their work better and faster. the rural areas in these three provinces have moved greater amounts of earth and stone for water conservancy projects than in any previous year. heilungkiang province, one of china's major grain producers, has done, more than twice the amount of earth and stone work than in the same period last year; kirin province has completed 3.3 times that done in the same 1975 period; liaoning province, and important industrial base, which became self-sufficient in grain last year, has since the beginning of this year put great efforts into expanding agricultural production. now over three million people have plunged into farm work. half of the 400,000 hectares of farmland in the suburbs of shenyang have been ploughed.

there has been little rain and snow in northeast china since last winter and the soil has little moisture. party committees at all levels have mobilised the masses to fight against the natural adversities to win a good harvest in emulation of the revolutionary spirit of the tachai people who say: "the severer the drought, the greater the effort". heilungkiang province has dug a total of 25,000 wells and pump wells and built 1,700

reservoirs and ponds. communes and brigades in the arid western and northern parts of kirin province, have sunk many pump wells, enlarging the winter irrigated acreage by four times the area covered in the same period last year. in paicheng prefecture, a known drought area, there is an average of 0.1 hectare of irrigated land per capita thanks to the many new pump wells and the 70,000 kilometers of irrigation ditches that have been dug to supplement existing water control projects. besides carrying out large-scale farmland improvement, commune members of these three provinces has been mobilised to select seeds, repair farm machines and tools and collect manure and carry it to the fields. in heilungkiang province, 70 percent of tractors have been overhauled, and in many counties and communes more manure was collected this year than last.

during the spring farming preparations, cadres at all levels worked alongside the commune members and joined them in their study of political theory. more than 60,000 cadres in heilungkiang province have gone to work in villages.

all trades in the three provinces have given great support to the agricultural work. many factories and mines have organized technical groups to help the rural communes and brigades repair farm machines and tools. commercial departments of liaoning and heilungkiang provinces have transported large quantities of cement, rolled steel, pig iron and timber to the countryside for construction work. teachers, students and research workers of the agricultural colleges and scientific institutions in kirin province have run agrotechnical training classes in villages to help commune members with new farming methods.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

China Improves Farmland

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1976)

some 130 million of china's rural people have launched a drive of unprecedented proportions to change farming conditions in the countryside. the amount of earth and stone work completed in the four months ending this january has surpassed that done in the six months of the last winter-spring period.

whether on the flat plains or in the mountainous areas, commune peasants and cadres work all out to build reservoirs, dig channels, sink pump wells, terrace mountain slopes for fields and level and deep-plough farmland.

in the four months the whole country expanded or improved irrigation facilities for two million hectares of land, protected 1.3 million hectares against waterlogging, transformed 1.3 million hectares of low-yield fields, created over one million hectares of new terraces and levelled another 4.6 million hectares. all these figures exceeded those in the comparable period of last year.

the new upsurge for farmland improvement appeared when the chinese communist party guided a great mass movement to develop agriculture and build up tachai-type counties throughout the country. before the last autumn harvest began, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had worked out plans for farmland capital construction and most set up special headquarters to direct the projects. the work started half a month earlier than in previous years.

in the course of the work, party committees at all levels organized commune members to learn from the tachai brigade's experience, and to adhere to the principle of putting mao tsetung thought in the first place, take class struggle as the key link and criticize revisionism and capitalist tendencies. this fired the commune peasants with socialist enthusiasm. more people turned out this winter-spring period than ever before in hopei, shantung, honan, anhwei, hunan, kwangtung, chekiang, kiangsi and sinkiang. commune peasants in northeast china's liaoning, kirin and heilungkiang provinces, where the weather is extremely cold and field work used to start late in the season, started farm improvement before the winter set in and worked right through the season. the number of farmland improvement and water conservancy projects completed was far greater than the previous winter.

farmland construction in china is under overall planning, and the commune peasants work for cropfields

that give stable high yields despite excessive rain or drought. those in kiangsu province and shanghai's outskirts, where the standard of farmland capital construction is already fairly high, have made further efforts and achieved 15 tons of grain per hectare.

braving biting winds and heavy snow in shansi, shensi, kansu and ningsia, tens of millions of people have built reservoirs, sunk pump wells, excavated ditches, dammed gullies and terraced hill slopes to create fields, and levelled and deep-ploughed land. by the end of last december, the people there had added 200,000 hectares of cropland provided with irrigation facilities and terraced fields protected by embankments.

while making full use of surface water, 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in northern china have made efforts to tap underground water. the number of pump wells they drilled last year was greater than in any previous year. in the outlying areas of many big and medium-size cities, people have filled in discarded pits and ditches to extend farming acreage and improve the environment. those in coastal areas have reinforced sea dykes and reclaimed polders to grow crops. herdsmen in border regions have sunk pump wells and dug irrigation canals on the grasslands. a dozen and more pastoral counties in the inner mongolian autonomous region created well over 120,000 hectares of basic pasturage in the winter, a record in the locality.

leading members of party committees at various levels have further improved their style of work. some 1.5 million provincial, prefectural, and county cadres went to the countryside where they joined the commune members in the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and took part in productive labour. their exemplary role encouraged the commune peasants and raised their morale.

all trades and professions have given big support to the farmland improvement campaign. factories produced more materials and sent mobile teams to help repair farm machines and tools on the construction sites. commercial, transport, health and other departments also rendered good service. surveyors helped train agro-technicians for people's communes and production brigades. the people's liberation army also took part in the farmland construction and did their share in helping to build up tachai-type counties.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

How Chinese City Develops Industry

(NCNA-English Tantung, Mar. 11, 1976)

tantung, a medium-size city in northeast china's liaoning province, has reported a 19.4 per cent annual increase of gross industrial output since 1966.

located on the west bank of the yalu river on the sino-korean border, tantung has become a new industrial center with over 800 factories and mines as against some 40 small workshops in the early post-liberation days.

these factories now turn out more than 3,500 products, including silk, paper, wrist watches, optical instruments, unit machines, iron and steel. over 140 of these products are exported to some 70 countries and regions.

the policy of self-reliance and the socialist enthusiasm of the workers were major factors in the rapid growth of industry.

light industry is the main industry of the city, and most of its raw material comes from the outlying counties. in order to set up stable raw material bases, the city party committee and the industrial departments have sent workers, equipment and technicians to help the counties develop production.

various plants and mines have established fixed ties and frequent contacts with rural people's communes and production teams.

workers and technicians went to join the rural cadres and peasants in mapping out plans for agricultural development. in the past five years, the city's industrial departments helped the outlying counties and communes set up more than 300 small machinery and chemical fertilizer plants and small insecticides factories and hydro-electric power stations. in 80 per cent of the villages, threshing, grain processing, and fodder crushing are now done by machines and their irrigation work, by electricity. the 1975 gross agricultural output of all the outlying counties doubled the 1965 figure.

the growth of agriculture in turn has boosted industrial production. rural tantung can now put more people to the production of raw materials for light industry as well as provide abundant grain and meat for the city proper.

the tussah silkworm is being reared in 80 per cent of the production teams on the outskirts, and more than 200 filatures and centres have been set up. this ensures supplies of raw material for tantung's tussah silk industry which is famous both at home and abroad.

people's communes around the city have in the last three years planted reeds on 500 hectares of land reclaimed by walling off sea beaches. thus the city's paper industry can get 50 per cent of its raw material locally at a low cost.

the funds for industrial growth mainly came from the efforts of workers who practised diligence and economy. the tantung recording tape plant with 107 workers was a handicraft workshop with 20 housewives ten years ago. at that time they pasted sheets of cloth in making soles for cotton shoes out of scraps of cloth, and the selling price of each sheet was one-tenth of a yuan (r.m.b.). by 1966, they had accumulated 67,000 yuan.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the small plant switched over to producing recording tapes in line with the needs of the state. the workers themselves made some of the equipment required. after over 100 experiments, they succeeded in turning out standard recording tapes. in 1974, with their own accumulation funds they added more than 10 modern machines and instruments.

the road taken by the recording tape plant is the common road followed by the city's more than 200 small and medium enterprises. they have become a new force in industry, producing over 400 kinds of goods for industrial and agricultural use and for the people's life.

a special sum of the city's revenue is laid aside every year as a fund to provide loans to plants needing them for technical innovation and transformation. with small short-term loans, the city's enterprises have acquired more than 4,000 pieces of equipment since 1971.

the tantung spun silk mill borrowed from the short-term loan fund in order to make a heat-setter to break a bottleneck in its production of polyester fabrics. in under six months it had repaid the loan from profits. later the mill borrowed another sum for setting up two automation lines in the bleaching and dyeing workshop.

many plants train their own technicians. young workers, old workers who were barred from the technical field by capitalists in the old society, and even housewives-turned-workers now have become active technical innovators, designers or creators of advanced equipment.

chiang tao-pin, veteran worker of a tools plant, has a high sense of responsibility for the cause of socialism. in order to improve the heat-treatment in making tools in his plant, he consulted over 100 fellow workers and technicians all over the city in his spare time. he and his comrades organized a heat-treatment technical co-ordination team which toured dozens of factories to disseminate new techniques. he is now the deputy head of the tantung mass technical co-ordination committee.

in the past few years, city-wide professional co-ordination machinery, tools, casting and electronics teams were set up, drawing in more than 2,000 workers, cadres and technicians.

these teams have since 1972 given lectures or demonstrations to spread some 260 new techniques among the workers. this has helped 10,000 workers who took part in these activities to substantially raise their technical level.

party organizations and trade unions at various levels have paid great attention to the workers' study of technical theories. since the start of the cultural revolution, many plants have set up workers' colleges to train technicians and have also sent young workers with practical experience to state-run universities and colleges.

HANDICRAFTS

Tientsin Handicrafts on New Socialist Themes

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Mar. 12, 1976)

tientsin craftsmen have this year taken new socialist themes in creating their handicraft new works. last year output value of the city's art handicrafts was four times that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. the number of new designs and varieties were doubled.

tientsin handicrafts, which are known at home and abroad for their distinctive national style and high artistry, have a long history.

the articles with new themes were made of ivory, jade and stone, lacquerware and wood, including as well embroidery and scissor cuts. a host of veteran and young craftsmen went to the workers, peasants and soldiers in search of themes for these new works. more than 30 groups composed of leading cadres, designers and craftsmen have been organized to look for new themes in the handicraft field.

among the ivory, jade and stone carvings are works entitled "a red detachment of women" and "modern acrobatics". there are also life like portrayals of worker, peasant and soldier heroes of various nationalities, and which reflect their new mental outlook. this presents a striking contrast to the products in the years before the cultural revolution when most handicrafts depicted emperors, kings, generals, prime ministers, gods, buddhas and fantastic animals.

during the cultural revolution workers in the arts and crafts field carried out revolutionary mass criticism of liu shao-chi's revisionist line. in the movements to criticize lin piao and confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, party organizations in the different branches of handicraft work guided the education on the party's basic line of taking class struggle as key link. the craftsmen heightened their awareness that handicraft designs and themes reflect class struggle in the superstructure and ideology. they were inspired to work out new themes in praise of the cultural revolution and new socialist things to serve proletarian politics. a mass drive to introduce new themes of this kind was launched.

the tientsin arts and crafts company ran classes for veteran craftsmen to study chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". this helped them to eliminate old conventional ideas and introduce

bold innovations. some old craftsmen, highly skilled in making ivory and jade carvings on traditional themes, felt unsure in treating new socialist themes. through study classes and exhibitions contrasting new and old works they criticized the idea of following the beaten track. many of them went along with their apprentices to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers. they have made an effort to convey new moods, ideas and feelings. lu hsi-chieh, an experienced craftsman used to carve flowers and birds in repeated conventional patterns, confining his work to traditional methods. during the cultural revolution and after going among the people, he strove to create new works. his carvings are now true to life and full of vitality. his flowers blossom in full and are surrounded with luxuriant foliage. such works reflect a flourishing socialist country, and are admired at home and abroad.

the veteran craftsmen pass on the skills that they have painstakingly acquired to the younger generation. they have helped their apprentices create many works in praise of the new socialist things, and urged on the young craftsmen who are able to design, paint and create new works on their own.

tientsin kites are a well-known product of the city's arts and crafts factory. veteran craftsmen have taught apprentices to make colourful kites in many new designs and to raise the artistic quality.

to meet the needs of minority nationalities and urban and rural market, the tientsin arts and crafts company has turned out some 500 varieties of new scissor-cuts, articles made of silk and velvet, embroidery, drawn work and wooden carving with national characteristics.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Sino-Algerian Shipping Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1976)

a shipping agreement between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of algeria was signed here this afternoon.

peng teh-ching, chinese vice-minister of communications, and a. salah bey, secretary-general of the algerian state transport ministry, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

yeh fei, minister of communications, attended the signing ceremony.

prior to the signing ceremony, minister yeh fei met and had a friendly talk with all members of the government maritime transport delegation from algeria led by a. salah bey.

attending the ceremony were lin chao-nan, deputy director of the department of west asian and north african affairs, and shen wei-liang, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, of the foreign ministry, tung hua-min, deputy director of the water transport bureau of the ministry of communications, and mohamed messaoud kellou, algerian ambassador to china.

the algerian ambassador gave a banquet here this evening for the delegation's visit to china. among the guests was vice-minister peng teh-ching.

peng teh-ching gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the delegation.

a. salah bey and ambassador mohamed messaoud kellou were among the guests.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao Meets
New Belgian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1976)

chinese vice-premier chang chun-chiao met here today with j. a. raoul schoumaker, new belgian ambassador to china.

present was juan cassiers, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the kingdom of belgium in peking.

present were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND BENIN

Chinese Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao Meets
First Ambassador of Benin to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1976)

chang chun-chiao, vice-premier of the state council, met here today with traore ali moussa bajo, first ambassador of the people's republic of benin to china.

present were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Sino-Cambodian Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1976)

an economic cooperation agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of democratic cambodia was signed in phnompenh yesterday.

li chiang, minister of foreign trade of china, and ieng sary, deputy prime minister of cambodia, signed the agreement on behalf of their governments.

present on the occasion were ven, chairman of the national industrial committee, and koy thuon, minister of national economy and finance, of cambodia.

also present on the chinese side were all members of the chinese government economic and trade delegation and chinese ambassador to democratic cambodia sun hao.

after the signing ceremony, minister li chiang gave a farewell banquet.

present at the banquet were deputy prime ministers ieng sary and son sen; ven, chairman of the national industrial committee; koy thuon, minister of national economy and finance; ieng thirith, minister of popular education and youth; hu nim, minister of information and propaganda; and toch phoeum, minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction.

chinese ambassador sun hao was also present.

at the banquet, both sides greeted the delegation's successful cambodia tour.

guests and hosts toasted time and again the daily consolidation and development of the profound revolutionary friendship forged in the common struggle of the people of the two countries.

Chinese Government Economic and Trade Delegation Back from Democratic Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1976)

the chinese government economic and trade delegation led by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, wound up its successful friendly visit to democratic cambodia and returned to peking by special plane today.

the delegation was met at the airport by vice-ministers of foreign trade yao yi-lin and chen chieh.

pich cheang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the democratic cambodian embassy here, was present.

Chinese Government Economic and Trade Delegation Leaves Cambodia for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1976)

the chinese government economic and trade delegation led by foreign trade minister li chiang left siemreap by special plane for home today after concluding a successful visit to democratic cambodia, according to a report from siemreap. the chinese delegation was bringing with it the profound revolutionary feelings of the heroic cambodian people towards the fraternal chinese people.

deputy prime minister of the cambodian government ieng sary, national economy and finance minister koy thuon and local leading officials were at the airport to see off the delegation.

at the airport, hundreds of people waved bouquets to bid farewell to the chinese delegation.

during its stay, the chinese delegation visited a number of economic regions, siemreap city and angkor wat, accompanied respectively by deputy prime minister ieng sary, chairman of the national industrial committee ven and national economy and finance minister koy thuon. wherever the delegation went, it was accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the cambodian people.

during the visit, the chinese delegation saw that the fraternal cambodian people, persisting in the revolutionary line of independence and self-reliance, and displaying their excellent tradition of revolutionary heroism and hard work during the war of liberation, have made brilliant

achievements in consolidating the fruits of revolution and restoring and developing production. a scene of prosperity emerges everywhere in new cambodia today.

the chinese delegation arrived in cambodia on march 5 for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the government of democratic cambodia.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Official Goodwill Delegation
Visits Tachai

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Mar. 12, 1976)

the ethiopian official goodwill delegation led by captain moges wolde michael, chairman of the economic committee of the provisional military administrative council of socialist ethiopia, today arrived in the pace-setting tachai production brigade in china's agriculture, in north china's shansi province, from peking for a visit in the company of peng min, chinese vice-minister of the state capital construction commission.

red banners were fluttering in the breeze in tachai today. beating drums and gongs and waving bouquets, commune peasants and children greeted the distinguished ethiopian guests at the entrance to the mountain village.

shaking hands with kuo feng-lien, chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee, capt. moges wolde michael thanked tachai peasants for taking precious time off to welcome them.

this afternoon, the distinguished guests visited an exhibition on the tachai production brigade and inquired about how the brigade had turned the once poor mountain village into a thriving new socialist village by relying on the collective strength and the revolutionary spirit of hard work.

in the evening, the brigade revolutionary committee gave a banquet for the delegation. at the end of the banquet, the guests were entertained with a programme of songs, dances, sword play and fencing by the brigade's students and children.

stopping over in taiyuan, the delegation was greeted and seen off by li shun-ta, vice-chairman of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee, and tung yun, vice-chairman of the taiyuan city revolutionary committee.

accompanying the delegation on the visit were fantaye biftu, ethiopian ambassador to china, and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese High School Brass Band Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1976)

the japanese nagoya denki high school brass band left here by air this morning for a performance tour of shanghai.

it was seen off at the airport by lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations concerned and writers and artists in the chinese capital.

while in peking, the japanese musicians had a get-together and discussions with musicians of china's central philharmonic society, and visited the central institute for nationalities. at a happy gathering, they met with the worker-peasant-soldier students of various nationalities at the institute. all this enhanced mutual understanding and friendship between the people and youth of china and japan. the japanese student-musicians attended a performance of the modern revolutionary dance drama "ode to yimeng mountain" and toured places of historical interest.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Japanese
Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a friendship delegation of the congress of united struggle of the japanese tele-communications workers' union and the national tele-communications workers' union.

delegation leader is kazuo oikawa, deputy leaders are kanematsu kubota and akio okawa and secretary-general is chuji ito.

present were leading members of departments concerned han hsi-ya, tsao hsien-po, li tao-ying and cheng chih-fang as well as representatives of the workers of the peking tele-communications administration and the peking long-distance tele-communications administration.

chang hsiang-shan and kazuo oikawa made speeches at the banquet. they voiced the determination of the working class of china and japan to strengthen solidarity and contribute to the friendship between the people of china and japan.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday on a visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Comrade Keng Piao Meets Luxembourg Communist
League Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1976)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee met and had a cordial and friendly talk here today with the communist league delegation from luxembourg led by first secretary charles doerner.

after the meeting, comrade keng piao gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

present were feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international

liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and li hsiao-pai, leading member of a section under the international liaison department.

they visited peking, yenan and shanghai after their arrival in peking on march 1. they will shortly leave peking for home.

CHINA AND NIGER

Feature -- Visit to Niger Capital Niamey

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1976)

the republic of niger, west africa, is advancing vigorously in its development of industry to meet domestic needs. dependent on imports for such simple commodities as matches and nails when independence was achieved in 1960, it has now forty factories in production.

the wistaria was in full bloom when this correspondent visited the tropical city of niamey, the capital of the republic last november together with the chinese tientsin football team. this newly emerging city, built on the hills overlooking the niger, presented a beautiful panorama. clusters of purple flowers dotted the walls adjoining the white houses which stood in the shadows of dark green trees and the city looked both attractive and thriving under scudding morning clouds.

we were surprised to learn that its site was only discovered fifty years ago by a fisherman. amazed to find such a desolate place abounding in fish, he decided to settle there. others quickly followed his example. step by step these industrious, intelligent niger people opened up the land, and the city came into existence. in 1931, it became the official capital city of the country.

although comparatively new, niamey has a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. in the last half century, the niger people have waged indomitable struggles for national independence and liberation. niamey was the cradle of the two biggest mass struggles in niger history against foreign colonial domination.

early in 1949, the masses held a gigantic protest demonstration in niamey against the cruel suppression of the niger national independence movement by the french colonialist authorities. the colonialist authorities immediately ordered the army and police force to savagely

attack and disperse the demonstrators. undismayed at this ruthless display of force, the niger people planted an evergreen tree that very night at the place where martyrs had shed their blood. they named it "the tree of freedom" in memory of those who had sacrificed their lives for the independence and freedom of their motherland.

the niger people eventually won independence in august 1960, and to keep the memory of the martyrs evergreen and never allow the winning of independence and freedom through protracted and arduous struggle to be forgotten, they named the place "the street of freedom".

we drove southward to the national museum of niger, one of the most famous museums in black africa. at its entrance, we were attracted by a kaleidoscopic, many coloured stone-circle depicting the national flags of independent african countries. it colourfully symbolizes their firm unity.

during our tour of the museum, which includes sections dealing with biological evolution, pre-history, national costumes and stone sculptures of niger, we were keenly interested in the ancient cultural relics. they have been unearthed on the east slope of plateau air in northern niger since 1970. people, birds and beasts, delicately sculptured in stone vividly depict the nomadic life of the ancient dwellers in niger. the national tifinar language is distinctly inscribed on them. director of the museum, albert ferral told us: "we african people have a glorious past, our ancestors were hardworking and intelligent. our poverty and under development is the result of ruthless colonialist exploitation. we african people should unite to drive colonialists of all descriptions out of our continent so that we can build a new africa based on freedom, unity and prosperity."

the things we saw and the many people we talked with in niamey, are eloquent testimony of the way the niger people, along with the people of other african countries, are bravely advancing towards this goal.

at the time of independence, niger, as a result of prolonged colonialist exploitation and plunder, had only a few small raw material processing plants. even matches and nails had to be imported. the newly independent niger people have vigorously developed the country's national economy with gratifying results. they have now over 40 factories, producing printed and dyed textiles, cement, matches, soap, furniture and vegetable oils. in addition to producing a variety of products to meet domestic needs, the factories have also trained a number of skilled workers and technical personnel.

we visited the niger metal processing plant, built in 1965. it started with one workshop and 19 employees

who produced very simple furniture. during the past ten years, its production has steadily increased, new workshops have been added and it now employs 283 people. it has gradually turned over to the production of tools, particularly those needed in the development of agriculture. the variety of its products increase year by year. the factory has adopted the policy of nigerization. the four foreign technicians have been replaced by niger people, so that the factory is now entirely run, from factory manager to workers, by local people. the development of this factory portrays in miniature the niger people's advance on the road to the development of the national economy and its striving for economic independence.

we did not stay long in niamey, but this developing city with its history of valiant struggle has left a deep impression on us. we feel confident that the industrious and intelligent niger people will continue to make steady headway.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Peking Banquet in Honor of Norwegian "Women's Front" Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1976)

ou tang-liang, leading member of a section of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet this evening for the norwegian "women's front" delegation led by kitty strand and berit morland, members of the national executive committee of the norwegian "women's front".

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Minister of Education Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1976)

dr. badiuddin mahmud, sri lanka minister of education, and his wife and party arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of education.

they were met at the airport by chou hung-pao, leading member of the host ministry, pai shou-yi, leading member of the islamic association of china, and leading members of other departments concerned, including tu ping, chang han-chih and yin shang-chih.

present at the airport were sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie.

Minister of Education from Sri Lanka Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1976)

dr. badiuddin mahmud, sri lanka's minister of education, and his party were honoured at a banquet given by chou hung-pao, leading member of the chinese ministry of education, here this evening.

among the guests were r.l.a.i. karannagoda, ambassador of sri lanka to china, and mrs. karannagoda.

present were cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned, including tu ping, pai shou-yi, yin shang-chih and chen tsu-fu.

chou hung-pao said in his toast: the people of sri lanka, under the leadership of prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike, have made untiring efforts to safeguard and consolidate national independence and develop the national economy, culture and education.

he said the current great struggle in china to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and the mass debate on educational revolution are a continuation and deepening of the great proletarian

cultural revolution. through the debate, chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line will strike deeper root among the people, socialist china will be more consolidated than before, and educational revolution will develop more vigorously.

he expressed the conviction that the current visit by dr. badiuddin mahmud and his party will enhance the existing friendship between the people of china and sri lanka and those working in the field of education in the two countries.

minister badiuddin mahmud said in his toast: although we have been in china for only one day, the visit and discussions we have had have left a deep impression on us. we can draw on what china has achieved in making education serve the goal of building socialism. this is because sri lanka, too, is an agricultural country and how to enable students of agriculture to receive their basic education in the countryside is an important issue. we have achieved good results in integrating education with practice.

he proposed a toast to the constant consolidation and development of the friendly relations between china and sri lanka.

minister badiuddin mahmud and his party this morning visited tsinghua university to acquaint themselves with the struggle being waged by the students and faculty to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and the educational revolution there. they also visited a factory run by the university.

CHINA AND UN

First Chinese Permanent Representative to UN Environment Program Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1976)

chu ke-ping, first permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations environment programme, left here for nairobi by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by chang pai-fa, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission, and wang tsung-chieh, leading member of the general office of the state council's environment protection leading group.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Statement of Leading Member of Swimming Association of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1976)

a leading member of the swimming association of the people's republic of china in a statement today strongly denounces the tyrannical action taken by a handful of leaders of the international amateur swimming federation (f.i.n.a.). the text of the statement reads as follows:

of late, a handful of f.i.n.a. leaders truculently decided to mete out "punishment" of two years' suspension of membership to swimmers of various countries who participated in the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet last august. this arbitrary decision is a crude interference in the right of those countries which participated in the invitational meet to handle their own affairs. it is also a hostile act toward the chinese people and sportsmen. the swimming association of the people's republic of china strongly condemns this tyrannical action.

we always hold that sportsmen of all countries have the right to make friendly contacts according to their own will. with the daily awakening of the third world countries, their sportsmen strongly desire a strengthening of friendly contacts among themselves so as to promote understanding and friendship. in this spirit, swimmers of 21 countries and the palestine liberation organization took part in the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet last august. on the basis of equality, friendship and mutual respect, they learned from each other to jointly raise their swimming skill, thereby enhancing friendship and unity between the peoples and sportsmen of these countries and promoting the development of swimming. their action is entirely just. yet a handful of f.i.n.a. leaders went so far as to mete out "punishment" to f.i.n.a. member associations for taking part in the peking meet. it is not difficult to see that in taking this action the real aim of these persons is to undermine the sports exchanges and development of friendly relations between the peoples of all countries and china, and to continue their absurd stand of creating "two chinas". such practice completely runs counter to the tide of history. it is very unpopular and resolutely opposed by us and all justice-upholding sports circles throughout the world.

it is an irresistible trend that the people of the world, the people of the third world in particular, will handle their own affairs independently and strengthen contacts and cooperation among themselves.

we should like to remind a handful of f.i.n.a. leaders that gone forever are the days when you could wield your stick at the sports circles of the third world countries and force them to submission. one may recall that before the peking invitational meet, a handful of f.i.n.a. leaders had threatened the swimming associations invited to take part in the meet with "punishment". but their attempt failed and the meet took place as scheduled. leaders and sportsmen of swimming circles of the invited countries attended the peking meet in defiance of the threat. during the meet, representatives of some 20 swimming associations jointly wrote to the president of the f.i.n.a. bureau, sternly demanding a revision of the f.i.n.a. regulations not in keeping with the current situation of the swimming of the world, and strongly demanding the expulsion of the chiang clique and the restoration of the legitimate seat of the people's republic of china in the f.i.n.a. it was in these circumstances that a handful of f.i.n.a. leaders resorted to "punishment". this merely shows their feeble position. obviously, their "punishment" cannot scare people. threats and intimidation can only make the people and sportsmen of various countries unite against their truculent action. the peoples of the third world countries cannot be bullied. if a handful of f.i.n.a. leaders persist in going against the trend of history, they will eat their own bitter fruit.

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